THE NEW GENESEE FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM, C. F. CROSMAN, *Proprietors.* | VOL. 2. ROCHESTER, SEPTEMBER, 1841. NO. 9. | JOHN J. THOMAS, M. B. BATEHAM, *Editors.*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TERMS,

FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive *seven* copies for $3,—*Twelve* copies for $5,—*Twenty-five* copies for $10.

The postage of this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cents to any part of the United States.

Address BATEHAM & CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Hints for the Month. Wheat and Canada Thistle. The Flowers of Summer. 129

Machinery applied to Agriculture—The New World, or Mechanical System. Items. Foot Rot in Sheep. Resources of the West. Wheat and Flour Trade of Ohio. 130

On Bran as Manure. 131

The N. Y. State Fair at Syracuse—Committee & Regulations. Monroe Co. Ag. Fair Committees Erie Co. Jefferson Co. 132

Niagara Co. Livingston Co. Wayne Co. The Drought. Facts and Demonstations on Silk Culture—George Allen's Cocoonry at Brockport. 133

"Report on the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts." On the Importance of Systematic Cultivation. 134

The Workingman's Home Pleasures. Morn. Buckthorn Hedge. 135

Grand Agricul. Fair at Syracuse. Destructive Hail Storm. Stump Pulling Machine—Engraving. 136

Autumnal Planting. The Subtended Bee-hive—Engraving 137

Rotation of Crops. Early suppers. 138

Corn Laws. The products of labor the only real wealth. Michigan. Evaporation. Lard Lamps. 139

The crops of 1841 in East Bloomfield. Twelve varieties of Wheat. 140

Cherries. Prospects of Trade and the Harvest in England. "A Letter on Female Self Education. Inquiries about Ashes. 141

Rynie and Reason—"Cotton Statistics." Agriculture and Education. Scraps. Town and Country. 142

Agriculture in Missouri. Improved Husbandry. 143

New Advertisements. Markets. Prices Current, &c. . . 144

To Readers and Correspondents.

We are compelled to omit several communications, notes written in Canada, and various other matters intended for this number. Our friends *must write earlier* in the month to ensure their articles an insertion. Mr. Bateham has been absent most of the past month.

Hints for the Month.

Sowing wheat is the most important operation to most farmers during this month. It is a matter of some consequence whether the cultivator obtains ten, or thirty bushels at next harvest.

Let the business then be done right. Above all, do not sow after wheat of this year. Many of the missing crops this season resulted from this practice.

Plough *deep* at least once, where the soil will admit of it. If subsoil ploughing cannot be practised, come as near to it as you can. A large portion of the subsoil of Western New York, as well as of other places, contains a portion of marl (lime,) and mixing it with the rest of the soil, is one of the very best ways of applying this manure. Independently of this, deep ploughing is very useful.

Plough *evenly* and turn *narrow* furrows. This is the only way to do the thing right.

Get the best seed you can find in all the country even if it does cost a little more. The kind we recommended on page 141 of last volume of this paper, fully sustains the character there given of it. Let your seed be as clean as possible, as it is exceedingly foolish to take such pains to plough and prepare your fine land for wheat, and then go and sow cockle, chess, and such wretched stuff for a crop.

Lastly, *plough* in your wheat with a light plough, leaving it rough just as the plough leaves it. At least *try* the practice. We have known it to succeed admirably. And do not forget the well cleaned surface furrows for draining, where they are wanted.

Cut up corn this month as soon as it becomes hard, that the fodder may be well saved. The ripening process will be fully complete by the nourishment afterwards derived from the stalks. Never mutilate corn by *topping* it.

Let your hogs begin to have the dropping apples from the orchard, and they will fatten rapidly.

Never feed unground grain of any kind, to hogs. Let your swill or hog-porridge be *fermented* if you cannot boil it—to do which, you must have two swill tubs or barrels, feeding from one while the other is fermenting. But extensive hog-farmers should always boil the food.

Keep every thing in first-rate order—cattle in good keeping and fine condition—horses lively, and not over worked nor under fed—calves fat and growing, so that they may winter well—and every thing else in equal style—and finally, pursue the maxim of the distinguished *classical* American statesman,—"Be sure you're *right*, then GO AHEAD!"

Wheat and Canada Thistles.

If the Canada Thistle should generally induce our farmers to cultivate their land better, its evil aspect would be greatly softened, though we should not dare to call it a blessing in disguise.

In years past we have frequently endeavored to call the attention of cultivators to this subject; and have given some details of the facility with which this weed could be destroyed; but our last number contains two communications, which we think deserve some further notice; and we would hold them up for the encouragement of others.

"I commenced about the first of June," says our friend V. YEOMANS at page 114, "and ploughed them about once a month, and harrowed them as often—till about the first of October. The result is, *their entire destruction*, except a few places where the plough ing could not be well done."

Not less favorable is the report of our correspondent AUGUSTUS D. AYERS at page 117. "The field contained six acres, principally occupied with Canada thistles, on which a Florida war had been waged for twenty-five years, or more, with little prospect of success or termination.—In the latter part of May, I broke it up—ploughed the ground deep four times, and harrowed as often in the heat of summer.—The result was [it] *killed the Canada thistles*, and my ground is in good condition for after cropping." In consequence of this superior culture, and high manuring, the crop of wheat which followed was very fine; and we are left to infer that nearly sixty bushels to the acre were obtained.

Two causes have conspired to make farmers slovenly, and to spread the Canada thistle: *One* is, the strong desire to raise all the wheat they can, by putting in as much of their land as possible; and the *other* is, the very short time they have to prepare the ground. Business in the growing season of this climate, hurries the farmer at every step. The getting in of spring crops is often greatly retarded by unfavorable weather, and sheep-shearing, road mending, and sometimes continued rains, interfere with breaking up the fallow. Then comes the hoeing of corn, potatoes and field-beets; and unless the farmer beatirs himself, haymaking will be on his heels. Harvesting the barley, wheat, and oats, is rarely finished before the middle of the last month of summer when many are beginning to sow their wheat—so near do seed time and harvest approach in this district. How then is manuring and ploughing the fallow once a month to be accomplished? Go over less ground—apply the same amount of labor to half the quantity of land—raise double crops to the acre (no weeds)—and reserve the remainder of the farm for pasture and meadow.

Sometimes however, slovenly management succeeds well with wheat; and to succeed once, like gaining a prize in a lottery, encourages the farmer to try it again, though there are ten chances against him. Success is always sure to be remembered. "Corn stubble," or potato ground is often sowed too late for the wheat to *tiller*, for it rarely if ever tillers well in this district if sowed more than a week after the sun crosses the line: and then between freezing out in the winter and spring, and the rust or blight in summer, the crop stands but a poor chance. From lotteries of all kinds farmers ought to keep clear.

We now revert to another branch of our subject. Deep ploughing, or pulling up the thistles by hand, is far more destructive than to cut them off near the surface. In the latter case, the horizontal root with the upright stem attached to it, remains undisturbed; and the plant prepares to recover its foilage without delay. But when the plough breaks up the horizontal runner, or the harrow draws its fragments to the surface it soon perishes in dry weather. There is a profit in taking the most thorough course. †

The Flowers of Summer.

Very few annual flowers have succeeded this season, so severe has been the drought. We have not seen a *Balsamine*, except some that were watered by a small rill. *Convolvulus tricolor* and *Zinnia coccinea* attempt to display their beauties, but they often droop in the parching air. Some species of *Ipomea* (besides the following) are also in flower, but less vigorous than usual.

The *Cypress Vine*, one of the most delicate forms of the Vegetable Kingdom, requires a rich soil, and seems to enjoy a treat of soap-suds. It is a morning flower, not intended for late risers.

The *Tiger Lily*, though shortened in its stem, has lost none of its freshness; the *Gulardia* continues to untold its purple disk and yellow rays; and *Echinops sphærocephalus* appears not to suffer from any lack of moisture.

The same remark will extend to the *Rust colored Fox Glove*, so erect in its stem, and so neat in its leaves; to *Hibiscus Carolinensis?* with its fine rosy flowers; and to *Cichorium intybus* with blue rays so prettily fringed. Yet this plant is generally an outcasts because it is an intruder, hard to be restrained within reasonable limits, and then pertinaccously adhering to the spot it has chosen.

Silene Regia displays its brilliant scarlet; and the old Monthly Honeysuckle, like all other sweet flowers is less fragrant in dry air, but always interesting on account of its beauty, and of our early recollections.

The *White Argemone*, an old favorite—and the modest *Funkia lanceifolia*,—bloom, though feebly; while *Periploca græca*, as if recollecting the hot dry air of its native land, seems to rejoice, and puts forth its long polished leaves of dark green, in abundance.

Last year we mentioned a *Phlox* of sober purple in the morning, which changed to a rosy hue in the afternoon. The same phenomenon continues. *Breck's Seedling* is beautiful. †

Machinery applied to Agriculture.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I herewith send you a notice in the New York Tribune, of a work which proposes as great a saving in the manual labor pertaining to rural economy, as the power oom has effected in the production of cotton cloth.

I have often thought that if a portion of the great labor-saving improvements, which have in late years been applied to manufactures and river navigation, could be so applied to agriculture as to enable the North to accomplish more, with less bodily exertion and expense of muscle, and the South to dispense with *slave* labor; that a greater social revolution would be produced by it, than our eyes have yet seen, or our hearts have yet felt. It may be said that man, to live *well*, must "live by the sweat of his brow;" figuratively speaking, that man does so live, who lives by artificial production; the high civilization which labor-saving machinery induces, only creates those renewed wants, which vary, improve, and stimulate production. The simple comforts which in past ages could only be indulged in by the rich, are now attainable by all; and if the time which Henry the Fourth wished for, when "every poor man could have his fowl in the pot," has not arrived, it is alone the poor man's fault.

It may be said that the cultivation of the potato in Ireland, by the introduction of a more cheaply raised necessary of life, has produced the same effect as labor-saving in agriculture, and that the result has trebled the population of Ireland without adding any thing to their social comforts. But may not the wretchedness of the Irish be attributed to other causes that to an increased population? Is it not rather to a lack of a well directed manufacturing industry; to the want of that home trade which the *absenteeism* of the aristocracy produces, by leaving the workers of the soil to the grindings of the middle man and the tithe proctor; "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," is one of those scriptural injunctions which is never read understandingly by the land holders of Ireland. If her aristocracy would stay at home and expend their incomes there, in properly encouraging and directing the industry of the people, there is no doubt but that the condition of Ireland would at least compare with either of the other United Kingdoms.

When reading Humboldt's description of the scanty and widely scattered cultivation in some of the most fertile sections of equinoctial America, I have felt that nothing short of the discovery of labor-saving machinery to be applied to agriculture, could ever bring all the arable land of those hot and debilitating regions into cultivation. What a stupendous revolution in the production of the edible things of the earth, may not be produced by the application of machinery to a soil where organic Nature is enlarged to such a gigantic scale, that not only the earth produces its sempiternal vegetation, the trees their parasitic families, but even the air itself is filled to darkness by the pendant drapery of the *lianas*, which hang in festoons from tree to tree at the height of more than a hundred feet.

S. W.

Waterloo, July 26th. 1841.

From the New York Tribune.

THE NEW WORLD, OR MECHANICAL SYSTEM, *to perform the Labor of Man and beast by inanimate Powers that cost nothing, for producing and preparing the substances of life, by J. A. Etzler. Published by C. F. Stollmeyer. Philadelphia, 75 pages.*

The object of this little work is, as the author informs us, to show how to cultivate in a superior manner 10,000 acres of land by one machine and three or four men, with a capital less than one Dollar per acre, —how to clear land from trees and stumps, roots and stones,—fill and drain swamps,—make dams, canals, ditches, roads and perform any kind of work on the ground,—build houses, and furnish as much inanimate power for any place or stationary machine as is wanted,—all by the same system.

The author of this work is certainly a bold, an original thinker,—is a man of a high order of talent. Men heretofore have only applied machinery to certain general purposes,—to manufactures, mechanics, navigation, &c., but Etzler has conceived the gigantic plan of applying it to the daily works of society,—to cultivating our lands, building our houses, roads, canals, &c. To do all this he does not make use of costly powers, like beasts of burthen and steam, but of powers that cost nothing, such as the heat of the sun, the wind, tides, &c. He has invented machinery adapted to those powers, and so contrived it as to make use of them at all times. We of course can give no idea of his machinery or invention; the book itself must be studied; it contains plates and full explanations.

Etzler has foreseen and explained the immense ulterior results which would follow, if machinery could be applied to agriculture and to the various daily Labors of Man: he sees that it would do away with poverty, elevate the condition of the human race, fertilize and cultivate the tropical climates, which are now neglected and which are the fairest portion of the earth, and lead to a great and fundamental Reform in society.

We particularly recommend his work to attention, and we trust that he may find the means of making a practical experiment of his plan. The views of the most celebrated machinists have been very limited: they have not conceived the possibility of applying machinery farther than to a few specialities. Is it not pitiful to see our large canals dug out by single spadefuls, blocks of granite hewed by human hands; bricks carried to the tops of houses on human shoulders! It seems so to us, and no one has felt it more keenly than Etzler, and no one has undertaken before him to invent a general system of machinery for obviating it.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

ITEMS.

Corn-cob Feed.—The best way to dispose of cobs is of course to grind them with the corn. But we observe two substitutes which have been successfully made use of. One is to soak the cobs in a half hogshead of brine, when the cattle eagerly thrust in their noses and devour them. The other, or better way, is to boil them. One farmer says he would as soon throw away his fodder as his cobs.

Preserving Cheese.—Solon Robinson says a neighbor has practised for several years the method of preserving his cheeses by placing them within a hay stack, where they are kept from freezing through winter.

Foot rot in Sheep.

An intelligent and successful wool grower informs us of the method by which he entirely *prevents* the inroads of this disease.

It is known that the sheep, when removed from its native mountains and rocks, to the soft and luxuriant pastures, no longer has its hoofs worn away as in a state of nature, by which as they grow they are preserved fresh and sound,—but the outer part, which is naturally intended to support the weight of the animal, grows out of all bounds, until it laps more or less over the sole, and retains the accumulated earth and filth which collects within. From this the disease originates.

According to our informant, by repeatedly and carefully paring off this crest of the hoof, as often as necessary, the disease is effectually prevented. Where it has already made progress, something more is necessary, as the application of turpentine, or tar with cauterization, the disease being very similar in nature to the "foul in the foot" in cattle, which is successfully treated by rubbing a hot iron rod with tar, between the hoofs. Although it had made such progress in the flocks of our informant, as to cause indirectly the loss of several hundred sheep, yet he has succeeded after a year or two of careful attention, in removing it entirely.

He thinks it rarely reaches that degree of malignancy described by European writers, by whom it is represented to become contagious, and occasion directly the destruction of the animal; or at least that several years would be required to produce such a result; death appearing here to be caused by the severity of winter operating on weakened and emaciated animals affected by the disease.

Resources of the West—Agricultural Riches.

How can we better promote the objects for which the Genesee Farmer was established, than by publishing some articles calculated to expand the thoughts of our Farmers by reference to the growing greatness and glorious destinies of the Mighty West? The dignity and importance of Agriculture can only be properly estimated by contemplating such views as are here presented in the annexed statements from Mr. Penfield—formerly resident in Rochester—a man whose talents and observation enable him to speak confidently on the vast topics which he discusses. Were Mr. Penfield unknown to us personally, we have an endorser in his behalf, whose testimony would alone secure an insertion for his statements. That endorser is JESSE HAWLEY—well known as one of the earliest and steadiest friends of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT in the State of New York. Mr. Penfield was formerly under the instruction of Mr. Hawley; and doubtless profited considerably by the statistical knowledge and enlarged views of his friendly instructor. The article has not suffered in value by the delay in publication—though we must apologize for omitting it till this time—having had it in possession for some months. Let it be read carefully—let its statements be maturely considered—and let other statements bearing on the great questions, be attentively examined with a view to more thorough knowledge of the vast regions watered by our Inland Seas.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Wheat and Flour Trade of the West.

NEW YORK AND OHIO COMPARED.

MR. EDITOR—In making up some accounts on this subject for a private communication, I have since thought the figures would not be uninteresting to some of your readers; and hope I shall not be considered too tedious for your columns or their patience, in the closing remarks.

There arrived at Cleveland by the Canal in 1840, 504,900 barrels of Flour, and 2,151,450 bushels of Wheat. We compute the flour as in wheat, allowing as in other instances that follow, 5 bushels to each barrel of flour, making the aggregate 4,675,950 bush. There was bought from wagons besides 80,000 bush. of wheat and considerable flour; the exact quantity not to be ascertained, sufficient, however, for the consumption of the city. The exportation from this place then was equal to 4,755,950 bushels. Several other points on the Lake within this state also ship large quantities; at Huron for instance, equivalent to 472,878 bushels during the past season. The export of Ohio on Lake Erie we estimate from 5½ to 6,000,000 of bushels. That on the Ohio river we have not the means of stating with so much accuracy. Some portion of the 139,637 barrels of flour shipped east from Pittsburgh; the past season, was doubtless from Ohio wheat. There are several points on the river that send off more or less, besides those of Portsmouth, where the receipts by canal were 34,134 barrels of flour, and Cincinnati, by the Miami canal 165,762 barrels of flour, and 97,200 bushels of wheat. We put the river export equal to 2,000,000 of bushels, making that of the State, not less than 7,500,000 bushels.*

Governor Seward states in his message at the opening of the New York Legislature, in January last, that there was delivered in 1840, at the eastern termination of the Erie Canal, 1,805,135 barrels of flour, and 1,395,195 bushels of wheat, equal to 10,420,870 bushels. Deducting from this quantity, that part which went from the Western States, as will hereaf-

* A recent statement, purporting to be from the Cincinnati Chronicle, makes the export of the State from Cleveland, Huron, Portsmouth and Cincinnati, 8,000,000 bushels

ter be noted, and there remains as grown in the State of New York, 4,729,468 bushels; giving to Ohio an export trade of wheat over Western New York of more than 2½ millions of bushels, or nearly 50 per cent. If any flour has been sent from Rochester to Canada, this result will be so far affected, but we apprehend little if any has been sent.

There entered at Buffalo and Black Rock per statement of Custom House at Buffalo, 1,582,888 bushels of wheat, and cleared from Buffalo, per Canal Collector's statement 689,635 barrels of flour. The consumption of Buffalo and vicinity of western flour is several thousand barrels more: besides small supplies sold to ports between Ohio and Buffalo.

There entered the Welland Canal 209,016 barrels of flour, and 1,833,765 bushels of wheat, which added to the figures at Buffalo and Black Rock, makes the entire export from Lake Erie 7,809,908 bushels, all the growth of the Western States—a surplus we apprehend not illy comparing, the relative extent of tillage and population being also considered, with that which was garnered by Joseph for Pharoah, in years when Egypt yielded even more than her usually abundant harvests. We observe here, that in one county bordering on Lake Michigan, the harvest of wheat last summer was diminished by blight from what was expected as calculated by a committee, of 500,000 bushels. This quantity, so large, has not been brought out by high prices, for the very opposite has ruled.

Of the quantity passing the Welland canal there arrived at Oswego 707,157 bushels of wheat, and 8,465 barrels of flour: and of this 83,839 bushels of wheat, 116,300 barrels of flour were shipped east on the canal from Oswego, and 35,579 barrels of flour to Canada.

The quantity as before stated by Governor Seward, ...	10,420,870
Deduct shipments from Buffalo and Oswego, ...	4,691,402
Grown in New York as before, ...	4,729,486
Shipped from Cleveland as before noted,.	4,755.950

The average annual export of wheat and flour from the whole United States for an indefinite period past has not equalled that of Cleveland the past season. Next to New York, Baltimore has the largest flour trade on the sea board; but the inspections there never reached 600,000 barrels till the past season by the diversion which the tide water canal has effected. the inspections exceeded 700,000 barrels, or say 4,000,000 bushels of wheat. New York receives flour from all parts of the west and south, yet her inspections had never been so large as the receipt at Cleveland the past season till 1833. Again, if we estimate the receipts at New Orleans and the quantity sold on the river above at 500,000 barrels, the west, besides supplying a large emigrant population furnishes more wheat than the rest of the Union. We may remark here that the crop of corn the past season in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, cannot be estimated much under 100,000,000 bushels.

It would appear that the quantity of western wheat sent to Canada, including the flour from Oswego and the small quantity of wheat to Ogdensburgh, was equal to 2,309.443 bushels.

The Canal Commissioners of New York in their last annual report state the business of the Welland at 50,000 tons, whereas the wheat alone exceeds that amount; and if the produce of the west going through the Welland had entered at Buffalo it would have swelled the whole amount of tolls of the Erie Canal to upwards of $2,000,000. Less than one-third, as is seen, of western wheat went to Canada to twenty different points above Montreal; and so did even this portion fill these ports with an avalanche rush, that the farmers, waking up to the threatened destruction of their interests as they conceived, immediately petitioned the Home Government to lay duties on the importation of flour and wheat from the United States into the provinces, virtually shutting out the unwelcome flood. We heard also how the accumulation had increased at one point of the transit, (Kingston,) to a complete glut, choking up the St Lawrence, and occupying not only all the facilities of transport on a line of navigation traversed for nearly two centuries, but had so taken up all the means of storage that large quantities lay out of doors for some time, and finally, many vessels awaiting to be discharged performed long quarantine for that purpose. We can see what effect this has on the exports of Montreal and Quebec, and how it tends to augment *British commerce*. The quantity exported from these places the past season was 72,725 bushels of wheat, and 303,094 barrels of flour; equal to 1,638,195 bushels, all of which saving about 7,039 bushels was sent to Great Britain. But it would seem that Canada has not raised her *own bread;* for, deducing

For western money sent her, ...	2,309,441
Her exports above, ...	1,688,195
The deficiency is, ...	621,248

But let us follow this flour to the ports of Great Britain, admitted as it is by a very singular and favorably constructed tariff for Colonial Commerce. There have been for several months shipments of flour, not to a large extent it is true, making from New York to England, and if the same amount of exportation of Montreal and Quebec above had been made from New York and the price in England equal to 62s. sterling per quarter, the duties would have been, ... $1,085,358
But being from Canada they were only, .. 220,398

The difference being the benefit to colonial commerce, ... $864,960
or about 51 cents per bushel.

But to return—such is the West; the "garden" and the granary of America, sending her products from the interior of a continent in every possible direction, taxed as they are by the charges of an inland transportation of 1,000 miles before they can reach the open markets of the world: giving the staff of life to the languishing factories of New England, to Old England, to Canada, and the Cotton and Sugar plantations of the South.

We have stated the export trade of Lake Erie in 1840 at	7,809,908
The shipments of wheat and flour from Buffalo in 1826, the first year after the Erie Canal was completed—the Welland not opened, were "453 tons," or	14,045

Such has been the growth of this *one item*, of the commerce of Lake Erie in the short space of fourteen years, since the departure of the first canal boat from her waters was announced by the splendid and unrivalled telegraphic cannonade; marking an era in the commercial history of America, second only to that of its discovery by Columbus: Such is the past—of the future; imagination returns from the contemplation with fatigued wing and proclaims, "tap Lake Erie" at as many points as you will, and with such dimensions as you will, the avenues shall all be filled. Here is a commerce suddenly waked into life, not diverted from other channels, but *new created;* yet more important than that which for centuries had traversed interior Asia, borne by the slow and weary caravan, halting at the gates of magnificent Palmyra on its way to renowned and commercial Tyre and other Phœnician ports of the Mediterranean, or that subsequently, by another route, for 1800 years deposted its wares in the ampler store houses and more splendid shops of metropolitan Alexandria and Venice; or which at a later period, without reshipment, rewarded Portuguese enterprise in the success of a Vasco de Gama. If

"Westward the star of empire takes its way;"

westward too, moves the star of commerce.

The mind in looking at this great change seeks to find what it is, that, with such rapidity is transforming a vast wilderness into fruitful fields; where man had first to cut his path into that wilderness, build his cabin, and clear away the forest before this stream of commerce could begin to flow. The construction of lake harbors and the use of steam navigation have had a great influence in this matter; but towering high above all other agencies stands that of the *Erie Canal.* That was the key that unlocked treasures of ever increasing value and ever augmented growth. Truly fortunate among the sons of men was *he* whose mind was instrumental in effecting *such* strides in his country's glorious career. Yet that individual, who, more than a third of a century since, grasped the mighty thought and gave through the press publicity to the grand design in his "*Oeerland route of the Erie Canal*"* has never had the slightest recognition from his own state that receives the yearly increasing revenue from its tolls. Not less has the National Treasury overflowed from the sales of the public domain to which the influence of that canal has so much contributed.

We mingled in the throng that in last summer's solstice congregated on the green spot of Maumee's banks, the story of whose defence had impressed itself so indelibly upon the memory of our boyhood days. Heard we not, mingling with the war blast of the brave, other bugle notes that came from the still gliding canal boat on the opposite side of the river, pursuing "the even tenor of its way" far on where the battle field of "Tippecanoe" echoes to its thrilling tones—where the Wabash rolls its tide toward Mississippi's flood—see that bont bearing on its return the rich harvests from that celebrated field of song.—That canal is one of the daughters of the Erie canal, with others of a numerous sisterhood, bringing its tribute to the mutual improvement. But ere the clash of arms was heard on that field, there had been developed in another quarter the project, that laid the foundation of this northern line of commerce which has already encircled this interior spot with the arms of its mighty influence, and is fast pervading every part of the illimitable west.

But however unmindful of his eminent services rendered, the generation to which he belongs may be, posterity may do him justice. Indeed the enlarged canal itself and its increasing business will be a monument, raised still higher, and the record more indelibly made, of the merits of Jesse Hawley. It is quite beyond the limits of a closing article to even hint at the benefits which the West has derived from his labors. But while we survey with him the vivid panorama of human industry and happiness, which he was instrumental in producing, we would for a moment, point him to that part of the picture where, on a western prairie, he could see "one field of 20,000 acres of wheat" waving its golden head to the passing breeze; and parting with him who would not forget, that his hand touched the spring that set in motion a many thousand wheeled machinery, growing more complex and extended, the hum of whose noise shall be heard far down the vale of time.—If he is worthy of the gratitude of mankind who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, what shall be the measure of praise awarded to him, who had such an agency in the production of so great harvests as we have considered.

A. PENFIELD

* See essays, over the signature of "Hercules," republished in the appendix to Dr. Hosack's "Memoirs of De Witt Clinton" in 1830.

On Bran as a Manure.

Sir—As this is the season for preparing the turnip crops, I am desirous of calling the attention of your readers and the scientific agriculturists, to the consideration of bran (the husk of wheat) as a manure, not only for turnips, but also for wheat and grass. The great facility that every farmer has of obtaining it from his neighboring miller, and its exceeding cheapness, (now about £4 10s. per ton,) warrants their trying a series of experiments in drilling it with the turnips and wheat, and putting it over their grass lands as a top-dressing; substituting it for bone and other manures, which are costing two or three times as much as the bran would.

Experiments have been tried but not extensively enough to warrant its being said how much is saved in expence, and what quantities per acre ought to be used to render the best return.

It is to this point that I wish attention to be directed, and as Sir Humphrey Davy in his "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" writes—"Nothing is more wanting in agriculture than experiments in which all the circumstances are minutely and scientifically detailed"—would some of your readers assist this object, and drill a small portion in each of their fields of wheat and turnips, with bran in quantities from 3 to 6 cwt. per acre, and report the result in your paper; that is, the quality of the other manure used, the respective cost for manuring an acre, the yield, and the quality of the ground experimentalized upon.

The following extracts from Liebig, would leave, in theory, bran to be at once the cheapest and best manure that could be employed:

"Phosphate of magnesia, in combination with ammonia, is an invariable constituent of the seeds in all grasses. The bran of flour contains the greatest quantity of it.

"The perfect developement of a plant according to this view, is dependant on the presence of alkalies or alkaline earths; for when these substances are wholly wanting, its growth will be arrested, and when they are only deficient, it must be impeded.

"So likewise none of our corn plants can bear perfect seeds, that is, seeds yielding flour, without a large supply of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia; substances which they require for their maturity.

"It is the greatest possible mistake to suppose that the temporary diminution of fertility in a soil is owing to the loss of humus—it is the mere consequence of the exhaustion of the alkilies."—*Mark-lane Express.*

Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism and virtue—aided by science makes a great man. All the energy of the hero and all the science of the philosophe may find scope in the cultivation of one single farm

New York State Agricultural Society.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR AT SYRACUSE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society held at Syracuse, Aug. 18, 1841—Present, Messrs. Nott, Johnson, (of Oneida,) Gaylord, Randall and Tucker,—the following viewing Committees were appointed to award the Premiums offered by the Society at their Cattle Show and Fair to be held at Syracuse on the 29th and 30th days of September:

ON CATTLE.

Class I—Bulls—*Of any breed, 3 years old and upwards.*

Henry S. Randall, Cortland, | C. N. Bement, Albany,
A. B. Allen, Erie, | William Garbutt, Monroe,
J. M'Donald M'Intyre, Albany.

Classes II and III—Bulls—*Of any breed, under 3 years old.*

Francis Rotch, Otsego, | J. C. Hathaway, Ontario,
Henry Rhoades, Oneida, | George Vail, Rensselaer,
George J. Pumpelly, Tioga.

Class IV—Cows—*Of any breed, 3 years old and upwards.*

Anthony Van Bergen, Greene, | Thomas Hollis, Otsego,
E. P. Prentice, Albany, | Ira Hitchcock, Oneida,
Hiram Bostwick, Chemung.

Classes V and VI—Heifers—*Any improved breed, under 3 years.*

Lewis F. Allen, Erie, | Thomas Weddle, Monroe,
Silas Gaylord, Onondaga, | John Gaskin, Otsego,
Jonah Davis, Chemung.

Class VII—Grade Cows.

Garret Sackett, Seneca, | M. Bullock, Albany,
C. S. Button, Wayne, | Thomas Goodsell, Oneida,
William Ottley, Ontario,

Class VIII—Grade Heifers.

S. W. Brace, Onondaga, | Wm. Alexander, Otsego,
John M. Sherwood, Cayuga, | D. D. Campbell, Schenectady,
Rufus Boies, Cortland.

Class IX—Cows—*Native breeds.*

Myron Adams, Ontario, | Aaron Barns, Oneida,
Thomas S. Meacham, Oswego | —— Crane, Herkimer,
Tyler Fountain, Westchester.

ON HORSES.

William T. Porter, N. York, | William Bartlett, Cortland,
Lewis F. Allen, Erie, | John J. Viele, Rensselaer,
William B. Ludlow, Columbia.

ON SHEEP—Class I—*Long Wooled.*

John P. Beekman, Columbia. | Thomas Jackson, Otsego,
John Snooks, Onondaga, | William C. Cornell Monroe,
John Holmes, Washington.

Class II—*Middle Wooled.*

A. B. Allen, Erie, | L. D. Clift, Putnam,
Thomas Dunn, Albany. | Howell Gardiner, Saratoga,
William Musson, Otsego.

Class III—*Fine Wooled.*

William Randall, Cortland, | L. A. Morrell, Tompkins,
Henry D. Grove, Rensselaer, | J. W. Knceveis, Dutchess,
Robert C. Nicholas, Ontario.

ON SWINE.

John Randall, Chenango, | Nelson Washburn, Otsego,
Ezra Cornell, Tompkins, | Elon Comstock, Oneida.
William Salsbury, Greene.

ON PLOUGHS.

Jesse R. Burden, Rensselaer, | Humphrey Howland, Cayuga,
Anthony VanBergen, Grcene, | Henry Stephens, Cortland,
Jeremiah Johnson, Kings, | Elias Phinney, Massachusetts
John J. Thomas, Ontario, | Isaac Hill, New Hampshire,
Rawson Harmon, Jr. Monroe | S. W. Jewett, Vermont.

ON CULTIVATORS, DRILL BARROWS, AND HARROWS.

James McCall, Allegany, | Enoch Marks, Onondaga,
L. C. Ball, Rensselaer, | George Walsworth, Oneida
Arvin Rice, Oswego.

ON THRASHING MACHINES.

L B. Langworthy, Monroe, | G. W. Patterson, Livingston,
Orville Hungerford, Jefferson | Lauren Beach, Onondaga,
Micah Brooks, Livingston.

ON HORSE RAKES AND STRAW CUTTERS.

Nicoll Halsey, Tompkins, | John B. Dill, Cayuga.
Jabez Burrows, Chatauque, | Hiram Hopkins, Cortland,
Chester Moses, Skaneateles.

ON FARM IMPLEMENTS—*Not enumerated above.*

William Parsons, Niagara, | Jesse Ives, Cortland,
Samuel Hecox, Wayne, | Joseph Hastings, Rensselaer,
Ira Hopkins, Cayuga.

ON SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

Pomeroy Jones, Oneida, | Roswell Curtis, Cayuga,
George S. Taylor, Cortland, | Warner Abbott, Onondaga,
E. S. Beach, Monroe.

ON SAMPLES OF ROOTS.

Heman Chapin, Ontario, | Lewis Eames, Oneida,
S. P. Rhoades, Onondaga, | J. F. Osborn, Cayuga,
S. B. Burchard, Madison.

ON HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

David Thomas, Cayuga | Grant Thorburn, Queens,
Alexander Walsh, Rensselaer | E. Holbrook, Dutchess,
Oliver Phelps, Ontario.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

State Society.	*Onondaga Co. Society.*
Henry S. Randall,	P. N. Rust,
Harvey Baldwin,	Jos. Savage,
Luther Tucker,	M. D. Burnett,
William Fuller,	E. F. Wallace,
M. B. Bateham.	J. M. Ellis.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit members and funds for the Society at Syracuse:

M. D. Burnet, Esq.	P. D. Noxon,
H. Baldwin, Esq.	P. N. Rust,
J. R. Lawrence, Esq.	J. Sanford.

Additional Premiums.

TO BREEDERS.

F. Rotch, Esq. having given the Society $30 for that purpose, Premiums will be awarded to breeders as follows:

To the breeder of the best thorough bred Bull..... $10 00
To the breeder of the best thorough bred Cow 10 00
To the breeder of the best thorough bred Heifer.... 10 00

FOR WORKING OXEN.

Willis Gaylord, Esq. having contributed $20, for that purpose, a premium will be given

For the best yoke of working Oxen..... $20 00

In awarding this Premium, particular reference will be had to the close matching, *excellent training*, and docility of the animals, as well as to their general good appearance. Committee:—Abel Baldwin, David Bundy, and Dan. Hibbard,

FAT CATTLE.

Mr. Rust offers a sweepstakes, twenty dollars entry, for the best yoke of fat cattle. Committee:—B. P. Johnson, B. D. Noxon. and M. D. Burnet.

☞ A Ploughing Match, under the direction of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, will take place immediately after the Trial of Ploughs, on the second day of the Fair.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FAIR.

I. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of five members, will in conjunction with a committee consisting of the same number, appointed by the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, exercise a general supervision and control on the day of the Fair.

II. Clerks shall be appointed by the committee of arrangements, who shall occupy a convenient stand near the place of exhibition, who shall give to every one entering animals, cards, with the number of the pens which said animals shall occupy, and the premiums for which said animals are entered, written thereon—and such cards shall be conspicuously placed upon the pens containing the animals. A list of all such entries shall be kept by such clerk.

III. No animals shall be removed from the pens until the close of each day's exhibition without permission of a member of the Committee of Arrangements.

IV. Applicants for premiums on animals will be prepared with written statements accurately detailing he age and method of feeding such animals; and hose drawing premiums may be required to make oath to the correctness of said statements. Such written statements will be delivered to the clerks on entering the animals.

V. All animals will be examined and premiums awarded on the first day of the Fair, and the viewing committees will commence their inspection at 10 o'clock, A. M. No spectators will be admitted to the yard until after the viewing committees have performed their duties.

VI. Implements, products, &c. will be examined on the second day of the Fair. Implements, particularly ploughs, will be put to a full and fair test.

VII. Any inhabitant of the State will be suffered to compete for premiums on animals and products, and any inhabitant of the United States for premiums on implements, on the payment of one dollar, if not already members of the Society.

VIII. Viewing Committees shall in all cases have power to examine applicants for premiums personally, when more particular or satisfactory information is desired.

IX. No premiums shall be awarded without a competition, unless the viewing committee shall deem the animal or product or implement exhibited, highly meritorious—nor in cases where there is competiton, unless they shall consider such product or implement worthy of the same.

X. All reports of viewing committees shall be made in writing and signed by the members assenting thereto

XI. All persons intending to compete for the premiums on animals, should give notice to that effect on or before the 20th Sept. to Luther Tucker, Albany; H. S. Randall, Cortland Village; M. B. Bateham, Rochester, or P. N. Rust, Syracuse—in order that the necessary accommodations may be made for them. It is desirable also that those who intend to compete for the prizes on Implements should give notice as above by the 20th September.

☞ Owners of stock throughout the State and manufacturers and patentees of agricultural and horticultural implements, throughout the United States, are invited to present their animals and implements. Samples of farm and garden products, silk, cocoons, domestic manufactures, &c. &c., are also solicited.

☞ Discretionary Premiums will be awarded on articles not enumerated in the Prize List.

☞ The Society will dine at Rust's, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on each day of the Fair.

☞ The officers of the Society and the Committee of Arrangements are requested to meet at the Syracuse House on Tuesday evening, Sept. 28.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Society held at Rochester on the 28th day of August the following persons were appointed inspecting committees to award the premiums at the exhibition of the Society to be held on the 15th and 16th of October next.

On Horses—Theron Brown, Wheatland; Steph. Charles, Rochester; Harry Olmstead, Greece.

On Cattle—George Sheffer, Wheatland; Samuel H. Davis, Sweden; Jacob Strawn, Chili; Alonzo Frost, Rochester; J. Allen Frost, Brighton.

On Sheep.—Stephen Merry, Wheatland; Thomas Wilcox, Mendon; Arthur Clark, Rochester.

On Swine.—Edward Champenny, Rochester; John Fuller, Chili; Gideon Ramsdell, Perrinton.

On Ploughing.—Rawson Harmon, jr., Wheatland; John Ayrault, Perrinton; Nathan Lock, Sweden.

On Field Crops.—Lewis Brooks, Rochester; Nicholas Reed, Greece; Elisha Harmon, Wheatland.

On Butter, Cheese, Honey, &c.—Henry E. Rochester, Gates; Caleb K. Hobbie, Irondequoit; Hiram Nash, Rochester.

On Silk, Domestic Cloth, &c.—Joseph Alleyn, Rochester; Henry S. Potter, Pittsford; Medad P. Parker, Ogden.

On Implements.—Matthias L. Angle, Henrietta; Jirah Blackmar, Wheatland; H. N. Langworthy, Irondequoit.

On Horticulture.—Matthias Garret, Gates; Alexander Kelsey, Rochester; Henry O'Reilley, Rochester.

The Executive Committee sincerely hope that all the gentlemen named will consent to serve on the Committees specified; but if any of them cannot consistently do so, they are requested ro notify one of the Secretaries as soon as convenient. The gentlemen composing the committees, and the officers of the Society are requested to meet at the Arcade House at 9 o'clock on the morning of the first day of the Exhibition.

The *Rules and Regulations* are published with the list of premiums, in handbill form, and circulated through the county. *Bills of the day* will be published hereafter.

The Town Committees and officers of the Society generally, are requested to make special efforts to obtain members and funds previous to the time of exhibition.

L. B. LANGWORTHY, *President.*

H. M. Ward, M. B. Bateham, } *Sec'ys.*

Jefferson County Agricultural Society.

(Organized June 19th, 1841.)

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President.—Orville Hungerford.

Vice Presidents.—W. C. Pierpont Elisha Camp, Robert Doxtater, George White, C. E. Clarke, Wm. Carlisle, Geo. Brown, Ahlathar Joy, jr. Geo. Woodruff.

Executive Committee.—Edmund Kirby, John L. Goldsmid, N. M Woodruff, Abner Baker, Jr John A. Sherman.

Corresponding Secretary.—Micah Sterling, Watertown.

Treasurer—A. B. Brayton.

Recording Secretary,—Adriel Ely.

Erie County.

At an adjourned meeting held in the city of Buffalo, on the 14th of August, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for Erie County, a constitution was reported and adopted, and the following named persons were elected officers:

President.—Lewis F. Allen.

Vice Presidents.—Cushing Swift, of Hamburgh; Horace S. Turner, of Aurora; Jesse Vaughan, of Cheektowaga; Henry B. Ransom, of Clarence; Calvin Bishop, of Alden; John Kester, of Boston; Isaac Allen, of Collins; Timothy S. Hopkins of Amherst.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.—Warren Bryant, of Buffalo.

TREASURER.—Benjamin Hodge, of Black Rock.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Moses Case, Alden; Robert Person, Aurora; Job Bestow, Amherst; Reuben B. Heacock, Buffalo; Benjamin H. Kestes, Boston; Job Hascall, Brant; Abner Bryant, Black Rock; Orsamus Warren, Clarence; Gardner J. Kipp, Cheektowaga; Richard Sweet, Colden; Samuel Tucker, Collins; Enoch S. Fry, Concord; Levi Bunting, Eden; Aaron Salisbury, Evans; David P. White, Hamburgh; Isaac Humphrey, Holland: Clement Wakeley, Lancaster; William Mills, Newstead; Bela H. Colegrove, Sardinia; Uriel Driggs, Tonawanda; Henry B. Stevens, Wales.

Niagara County Agricultural Society.

(Organized June 23d, 1841.)

LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.—William Parsons.
VICE PRESIDENTS.—Christopher Skeeles, John Gould.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—Joel McCollum.
SECRETARY.—David S. Crandall.
TREASUAER.—William O. Brown.

Resolved, That the following compose the Executive committee: Timothy Backus, Dr. Townsend, Richard Snell, Lockport; William Freeman, Alanson T. Odell, Lewis B. Horton, Royalton; Martin S. Douglass, Samuel Coleman, J. W. Babcock, Somerset; Samuel Deveaux, Theodore Whitney, Gen. P. Whitney, Niagara; Stephen Baker, W. Wheeler, Harry Harrington, Hartland; James Wisner, Peter McCollum, Thomas W. Merritt, New Fane; Daniel Dwight, Daniel Holmes, Morgan Johnson, Wilson; N. M. Ward, John Sweeney, Henry Miller, Wheatland; John Clapsaddle, Leverett Bristol, Jacob Moot, Porter; Rufus Spalding, Alexander Dickerson, Eli Plater, Lewiston; Hiram McNeil, Daniel W. Crapsey, David Gould, Cambria; Aaron Parsons, John Baker, Alfred Pool, Pendleton,
(Annual fee of membership fifty cents.)

Livingston County Agricultural Society.

The Fair of this society will be held at Geneseo on the 22d day of October. Owing to the lateness of the season, it was deemed inexpedient to offer premiums on crops this year; but a liberal amount will be awarded for all kinds of farm stock, implements, domestic manufactured goods, &c

LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.—William A Mills.
VICE PRESIDENTS.—Holloway Long James S. Wadsworth, Daniel H. Fitzhugh.
RECORDING SECRETARY.—C. H. Bryan.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—C. R. Bond.
TREASURER.—Allen Ayrault.
MANAGERS.—M. Brooks, Mount Morris; S. W. Smith Sparta; R H. Carroll, Groveland; W. H. Spencer, York; W. W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; W. W. Wooster, Leicester; Hector Hitchcock, Conesus; Edward A. Le Roy, Caledonia; Ashael Warner, Lima; H. S. Tyler, Springwater; Laman Gibbs, Livonia; John E. Tompkinks, Avon.
TOWN COMMITTEE.—Cornelius Shepard, Jun. Reuben Squires and Charles Colt, Geneseo; Alfred Hubbard, Wm. D. Morgan, Moses Barron, Mount Morris; Charles Shepard, Wm. Scott, Wm. S. Fullerton, Morgan Hammond, Sparta; W. W. McNair, John White, Wm. Ewart, Groveland; Asahel H. Warner, Jasper Marvin, Samuel Stevens, Lima; James Campbell, John Adams, Ruel L. Blake, Livonia; Parker H. Pierce, Horatio Dyer, Zenas Ashley, Springwater; John Henderson, James De Graw, Jotham Clark, Conesus; Col. Cuyler, Jerediah Horsford, Allen Smead. Leicester; John Halloway, James Dow, Wm. Craig, John Russ, W. Stewart James B Harris and A. McBean, York; Mr Lacy, T. H. Newbold. John McKay, Caledonia; John Kelsey, Asa Nowlen, Ira Merrill.

Wayne County Agricultural Society.

The Annual Fair of this Society is advertised to be held at Newark on the 17th day of October. We have not seen a list of the officers but they have published a respectable list of premiums, and ought to have the co-operation and support of the farmers of Wayne. They can get up a good exhibition if they try; and now that aid is given by the State, they surely *will* try.

The Drought.

According to our recollections, no drought as severe as the present one, has occurred in this district within the last thirty-six years. Periods of longer duration without rain to saturate the soil, perhaps have happened, but they have been later in the season, when the heat was less intense; and the greater length of the nights afforded some refreshment to the fields and pastures.

The following statement may serve to show how seasons of similar character often cluster together: In the fall of the year 1829, having been scant of water for our cattle, not only in that season but in several that preceded it, we dug a well nearly fifty feet deep, and found an abundant supply. So wet have been the summers since that time however, that we have never drawn a pailful, having kept it closed as one of no value; but it will now probably soon be opened. Our other wells have become very low.

The effects of the drought are not only visible in the streams, and the dusty surface of the ground, but some trees are absolutely dying of thirst, and a few others dropping their leaves as in autumn. Where the leaves simply fall, the branch will retain its vitality; but when they dry on the tree, it is death.

Yet notwithstanding these appearances on hard uncultivated soil, wherever the ground has been made mellow to a good depth, we have never seen young grow faster, or seem to suffer less with drought. Some peach trees in particular, have made great growths; and even now while the meadows and pastures are parched, their vegetation is in the height of its vigor.

Not less encouraging is the appearance of some field beets that were not forgotten. It has been well said that a man can produce more moisture by his hoe than by his pail: in other words, it requires less labor to keep up a healthy vegetation by making the ground mellow, than by carrying water. We think the truth of this proposition may be easily shown. If rich ground be well hoed once a month, it becomes a *fountain* of itself, to the plants that stand on it. Turn it up in the driest and hottest weather, it will be found moist; while a hard heavy soil will require watering every day.

A hard heavy soil cracks open in time of drought; exposes the roots to the sun and air; and allows the moisture from the depth of the fracture to evaporate. It possesses very little absorbent power. A light shower can hardly penetrate it from *above*, or the moisture rise up into it from *below*. On the reverse, a deep mellow soil never cracks open, exposes no roots, and the moisture that rises from below enters the whole mass of loose earth, and supplies the plants as they require it. But such a soil also imbibes moisture from the atmosphere; and, like a sponge, yields it to the roots while it imbibes more. It is a perpetual though an invisible fountain.

Another cause however, should be taken into view. Every weed or blade of grass, operates like a pump to draw out and dissipate its moisture; and from this heavy loss well cultivated ground is exempt. Further when decaying weeds are mixed with the soil, they increase its absorbent power, so that instead of diminishing, they add to its nutriment.

Perhaps some qualification to these remarks should be made on account of some plants requring more moisture than others. While we were writing the above we have had fruit trees chiefly in view, round which the soil may be well cultivated without cutting the roots; but some other objects of culture, even with the best hoeing would scarcely produce good crops in a severe drought. We think indeed that all the soap-suds from the wash-tub may be profitably applied to many plants in the kitchen garden at such a time as this; and that the cucumber, potato, and cabbage, would pay well both for culture and for drink.

Facts and Demonstrations, in Opposition to Speculative Opinions on the Culture of Silk.

MESSRS EDITORS—I last week promised you some communication on the subject of Mulberry and Silk Culture, but incessant occupation has hindered me from fulfiling my engagement. You are aware of my reluctance to writing for publication. I am unaccustomed to it; and have felt a reluctance to add to the mass of speculative and inconclusive matter which has been thrown upon the public during the past ten years. I ask therefore due indulgence while I now proceed to comply with your suggestion, with all consistent brevity.

My farm of 86 acres lies within the corporate limits of Brockport, bounded upon the north by the Erie Canal, and situated in the southeast part of the village. Upon it is a mulberry plantation, occupying about six acres and consisting of about equal proportions of the two best known speceies of Mulberry, viz: Morus Alba and Morus Multicaulis—commenced with both kinds in my garden in 1833 and upon my farm in 1836—adjacent to the plantation I have this season fitted up in a barn erected last season, partly with a view to this object—a cocoonery, &c., embracing a loft and garret 42 by 22, a preparatory room on the first floor, and basement for leaves, in which is a furnace for keeping up a proper temperature in the feeding deparment.

The cocoonery is fitted up with the feeding and spinning frames and apparatus, invented and patented last season, by Edmund Morris, Esq. of Burlington, N. J. The establishment altogether, furnishes pretty conclusive facts in illustration of the following propositions, viz:

That in Western New York, the culture of Silk, is a perfectly practical and profitable business:

That in order to render it so, reliance must be placed upon about an equal proportion of the Morus alba, or some other hardy variety, and the Morus multicaulis.

That the Morus alba may be transplanted at any age not exceeding 7 years, (my experience,) and that at any age after the 3d year, its foilage may be used with *benefit* to the tree—that by the best method of detatching the leaf, (pruning shoots,) it may be fed without injuring the tree until rendered unfit by frost.

That the Multicaulis on suitable soil and aspect, needs no protection from winter.

That its adaptation to the worm depends upon its management.

That it succeeds admirably by being grafted upon the root of the Morus alba, upon soils and locations unsafe, where standing upon its own root.

That it may be transplanted, (roots one year old—I have 11,000 plants done this season) between the 25 and 30 of June, when in full leaf, and are now, 28th Aug. used extensively for feeding.

That Morris' frames combine decidedly more advantages for insuring success, in the important operations of ventilation, (applied to each individual room,) feeding and spinning, or winding, than any other system now known.

I have now feeding several hundred thousand worms in various stages from hatching (6 oz, say 20,000 now hatching) to spinning, and of course, they will continue through most of September or later. I invite attention and investigation—and will be at all times happy to exhibit and explain to respectable strangers HONESTLY seeking information, and to citizens, on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 8 and 11, A. M. and 3 and 6, P. M. Idle curiosity must seek its sources of gratification elsewhere.

I am joint proprietor with Mr. Morris, for the sale of his right for all the District of Western New York, being west of Genesee River, and prepared to furnish frames immediately. Apply to E. Morris, Burlington, N. J., or to me at Brockport—Letters must be post paid. Yours truly, GEO. ALLEN.

Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y

P. S. Aware of the effect of the reaction which followed the speculation in Morus multicaulis plants; a few years since, I am prepared to meet with incredulity and opprobium, and therefore refer for further facts to support my position, to the operations of Mr. John Adams, at Adams' Basin, on the Erie Canal, 15 miles west from Rochester, and 5 miles east of Brockport. Mr. Adams has made 50 bushels cocoons this season, at an expense of less than two dollars per bushel; and is confident that if he could have obtained suitable eggs for late hatching, (my own were received from Burlington, per mail 17th inst.,) he could have materially lessened the average expense. Mrs. Adams has already reeled 10lbs. silk, which for lustre and evenness will satisfy all who are competent to judge of its value.

Mr. Adams has used both kinds of Mulberry, and Morris' frames this season exclusively. His experience in feeding in the ordinary way, embraces a period of four or five years. G. A.

"A Report on the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts."

PUBLISHED *agreeable to an order of the Legislature By the Commissioners of the Zoological and Botanical Survey of the State. Cambridge*, 1841.

The Botanical Survey of the State of Massachusetts was assigned to two individuals. The trees and shrubs to E. B. Emerson, Esq., and the Herbaceous Plants to our esteemed fellow citizen, Rev. Chester Dewey, Professor of Chemistry, Botany, and Natural Philosophy in the Berkshire Medical Institution of Pittsfield. (Now Principal of the Collegiate Institute at Rochester, N. Y.)

In making his report, Prof. Dewey has avoided the objection commonly made against Scientific reports; namely, that they are too technical and abstruse to be useful or interesting to common readers. He has adopted a systematic and scientific arrangement, and at the same time made the descriptions popular and easy to be understood; and taken notice of facts of interest or importance to cultivators and others. So that the work is highly useful and interesting, not only to Botanists but to common readers.

The following notice of Indian Corn will serve as an example:

Zea. L. 19. 3. Indian Corn.

The Greek name of some kind of corn, from the Greek word *to live*, on account of its nutriment.

Z. mays. L. Maize Cultivated, but indigenous to America. It is more abundant at the South, larger, and more productive, and its flour is whiter and more excellent. The necessity of hot weather to ripen this grain in this latitude, is well known and verified by the heat of the last summer, (1839) when the corn was, to a considerable extent, ripened at an early day in September, even in Berkshire County. It is probable that seed which would ripen earlier, or had become better adapted to the climate, was planted, and the favorable season early matured it.

There are many varieties of Indian Corn, of which Maize is the South American name; all of which may be reduced to one species. Some are far more hardy than the others. One of this kind is mentioned by Nuttall as cultivated by the western and northern Indians, and called "Early Mandan Corn." Some grow and ripen in England. The value of this grass is immense. Its stalks and leaves are excellent fodder for cattle.

Indian corn was introduced into England in 1562. The species *Z. Curagua*, W. Cross Corn, from Valparaiso, and which parches into a cross like form, is probably cultivated in some parts of the State.

As our corn is liable to be affected and sometimes cut off by a too early frost, it is important to obtain seed from a more northern section, which will be far more likely to ripen here. Though it may bear a smaller ear, the advantage is obvious. But, when the crop is injured by the frost, it was clearly ascertained a few years since, that more corn was ripened by cutting it up from the roots and placing it upright in small collections, than by leaving it to stand. In the latter case, the juice of the plant seems to be drawn to the root, in the former to be carried into the kernels on the ear, and to bring more of them to maturity.

The *smut* of Maize is Uredo *zeæ*, Schw., a fungus of dangerous properties. Only a little is produced in our country, and it is avoided by animals. It is said to have a deleterious effect on those who eat it.

In reply to the objection that many of the plants noticed "are nothing but *weeds*," the Professor makes the following interesting remarks:

Of the Useless Plants.

A large number of the plants which are considered *useless*, because they have yet no known application, are particularly described in this Report. They occupy space; they aid in covering the earth with vegetable life. They are, indeed, *weeds*, and often considered as mere nuisances. What is the advantage derived from them? What object is designed by them? Can any one be in truth, *useless?* Certainly not, is the reply to the last question. The others may receive the following answers:

1. The vegetable kingdom is the great means of purifying the atmosphere, so that it may sustain the animal kingdom. Respiration of animals and various operations in nature, produce such a change as tends to make the atmosphere unfit for its great office. Its oxygen has become combined with carbon, or the essence of charcoal, and cannot be separated by the lungs so as to support life. This separation is effected by vegetables. They take up the carbon and restore the oxygen to the atmosphere. They do this as they grow in the air, and also as they grow in and under water. Provision is made for the absorption of carbonic acid by water, and thus food is supplied to plants, and life to animals. This is one of the most beautiful provisions in the economy of Divine Providence. It has sometimes been doubted whether vegetables were able completely to accomplish the object. None have maintained, however, that they did not operate largely and chiefly to this end. Even the general opinion seems to be strongly in favor of their perfectly effecting this purpose. To accomplish this object, vegetables must be spread widely over the earth. It might not be sufficient to depend upon the results of cultivation. Besides, the vegetables must be formed for growth through all the warm season of the year, and in all the variety of soil, situation, climate, condition. Plants that are directly useful would not be more likely to effect this end in all this variety; it is doubtful, indeed, whether the useful plants would be so well adapted to this state of things, as they generally require a more favorable combination of circumstances.

To secure this end, too, it is important that a host of plants should have no natural attractions for animals, that they may grow without molestation, and exert their influence upon the atmosphere without interruption.

This end is secured by the foilage of forests, which is chiefly removed from all access of destructive agencies.

It is a general fact that animals multiply nearly in proportion to the supply of food. If all vegetables were food for animals, the entire action of a great multitude could not be employed, as it now is, in purifying the atmosphere.

In this grand respect, all plants are performing a work of the highest utility. Unseen and silent, they renovate the very pabulum of life.

2. Another end of the vegetable kingdom is food for the animal. All animal life is ultimately supported from the vegetable world. But animal life abounds; tens of thousands of smaller animals, and especially of the insect tribe, must be dependent, as well as the larger animals and man, upon vegetables. By their foilage and seeds, the plants now considered as useless by many, may give far more support in the article of food, than is commonly imagined. We know that many small birds derive much food from seeds, as also a host of insects; and yet we may be in relative ignorance on this subject. Even the animals of the seas must have no inconsiderable dependence upon vegetable substances for their support. A great amount of decomposed vegetables must be annually poured into the great reservoir by all the rivers.

3. Plants enrich the soil, and fit it for the production of vegetables in greater quantity. This is true of vegetables generally, when they live and die and decay on their place of growth. Cultivation often exhausts land, because no adequate return is made for the vegetable matter removed from the fields. The vegetables, often considered useless, will, by their decay perform another important service, in enriching the earth, and improving the soil. It has long been remarked, that this effect follows, because the atmosphere contains the elements of vegetable matter, and plants derive their support from the air as well as from the earth. Experiment has proved that a plant will grow and flourish without any food except that obtained from water and the atmosphere. The reason for giving up exhausted fields to the growth of any vegetables for a few years, is philosophical and conclusive. Without the great fact of vegetables enriching the earth, the reason could not exist.

4 Many important properties and applications of these plants may yet be discovered and made, so that they may be seen to be more directly useful. Great discoveries have been made in this respect within the last fifty years. It cannot be doubted that the progress of discovery is only just commenced. The beautiful colors for painting, called *lakes*, are many of them obtained from vegetables and many more may yet be procured. Combinations too of vegetable matter may develope important powers. Without this, indeed, important uses have already been seen.

5. The beauty and variety of vegetable life are in themselves a useful end. In this way are displayed the wisdom, power, and contrivance of the Creator, the illimitable means at his control, the effecting of the same ends by objects so diverse; the adaptation of means to ends; the constant supervision of his agency; the ceaseless variety amidst surprising uniformity.

These are reasons amply adequate to produce an interest in respect to all parts of vegetables. The purification of the atmosphere alone, and preserving in it the due proportion of oxygen in a state to support life, invests the world of vegetables with new attractions.

On the Importance of Systematic Cultivation.

"Hate not laborious work, nor the husbandry which the Most High has created."—BIBLE.

Agriculture is the oldest art of which we have any account. It was the occupation chosen by God for the first man, Adam. By it, nations and communities are kept together. It is the bond of union that unites all society. It is an art more conducive to health, and more strictly united with religious and moral virtue than any other. It is important, then that it should be well understood. It requires laborious work, and constant application. Inquiries into the principles of agriculture are like the key of knowledge, that will open unto us an extensive field for inquiry. Intelligent and patient observation will disclose vast riches for the mind to delight in, and add vast resources for physical happiness. As nothing comes by chance, as there is a cause, a law for every thing that occurs in the universe, the inquiring cultivator of the soil may trace those laws, and ascertain correctly the theory of nature in the production and re-production of plants; and when he prosecutes these interesting inquires, he will obtain the most profitable results for his labor, both mentally and in the increased product of his lands. He will be a *scientific*, or *natural* farmer.

Why not? Let every man understand thoroughly the fundamental principles of his own business. What a fund of knowledge may agriculturalists acquire.

Many farmers are contented to abandon their practice to their own taste and prejudices, without attempting to make serious investigation into the *science* or *principle* of their business, or of trying experiments, that they may be led to adopt improved modes of practice, Such farmers, though they may succeed in obtaining a living by their labor, will never advance in knowledge or wealth, or experience the true happiness, dignity and independence, which their calling, under intelligent and systematic direction, is so well calculated to produce.

Practice, to be beneficial to the land, and profitable to the cultivator, must be in accordance with natural laws; and so far as any success attend the labors of the most ignorant and careless, it is only because these laws have been partially observed. It is not enough that a man was born and bred a farmer, to enable him to secure the most desirable results, for, it may be, that his breeding has not been of the best order, or, if he has been brought up on a good farm, and his mode of culture produce him better crops, keep his land in better tilth, and yield him more profit than his neighbor receives, yet the experience of others will be highly useful, for the field of enquiry is large; the knowledge obtained from good books, being the record of scientific and systematic experiments, conducted by farmers, as good, not to say better than himself, will be found highly serviceable to him.

When a man of superior genius applies himself to the arts, experience shows us that he does it with greater ability, force of mind, industry, taste, and with more inventions, new discoveries, and various experiments; whereas, a common man confines himself servilely within the common road, and to his ancient custom. Nothing opens his eyes, nothing raises him above his old habitudes, and after many years of patient labor, he still continues the same, without making any progress in the profession he follows.

One reason of the small produce of farms, and the small return to the industrious farmer, is, that agriculture is not generally regarded as an art, that requires *rules, reflection* and *study*. It has too long been regarded as a mere manual occupation. A man is called a farmer, and is thought to have performed his part, when all that he does is to plough, plant and harvest, without regard to rules or system. It is strange, indeed, that farmers, who, above all others, ought to understand the theory of soils, and the production of plants, and to observe the phenomenon of nature in these particulars, as a means not only of adding to their knowledge, but to their ease and profit, should neglect them most.

Experience is above all precepts, and makes even the faults we have committed conduce to our advantage, for from doing wrong, we often learn to reform. The experience, then, of the thousands of intelligent minds, who have elucidated and brought out truths,

on subjects directly and indirectly bearing upon agriculture, is to be regarded.

In continuation of this subject, we shall endeavor to point out a good method to pursue, to enable us to adopt a natural system of cultivation. We must lay our foundation well, commence with primary principles, and the results must be successful.

The Working-Man's Home Pleasures.

"I crown thee king of intimate delights,
Fireside enjoyments, home-born happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturb'd retirement, and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening know."
COWPER.

The family relation implies community of interest; as there is a common stock, so there are common sorrows and common joys. Put a dozen of people together in a house, and let each lead the life of a hermit: this would be no family, even though they might be blood relations. There is more of domestic life even in the steerage of a packet-ship, where like seeks its like, and little congenial groups are formed before the voyage is over. The true glory of home is in the middle region of civilization: it is absent alike from the highest and the lowest. What can be more cheerless than the sullen selfishness of the Indian wigwam; where the relentless savage wraps himself up in indolent dignity, while the squaw and children are spurned, as unworthy of a look—unless it be the elegant and fashionable household of the prince or noble, where each is independent of the other, and has his separate equipage and peculiar friends. Compare with this the cottage of the poor laborer, who returns at twilight to be welcomed by every human being, and every domestic animal; who tells over, or hears, all the occurrences of the day, and who feels that there is no interest which he does not share with every one around him.

There is more value than all believe, in the simple maxim, *let family enjoyments be common to all.* If there are few who deny this, there are still fewer who act upon it in its full extent. Something of it, as I have said, there must be, to make a family at all. We occupy the same house, sit around the same fire, and eat at the same table. It would seem churlish, and almost inhuman, to do otherwise. But I am for carrying the matter much farther, and for knitting more closely together those who cluster around the same hearth; believing that every influence is evil which severs father from child, and brother from brother. The morsel that is eaten alone becomes sooner or later a bitter morsel.

Members of the same household should feel that they are dependent on one another, and should be as free to ask, as ready to give, assistance. Each should rise in the morning with the impression, that no duty of the day is more urgent than to make every individual happy, with whom he is brought into contact. And this contact should be sought not shunned. It is a bad sign, when members of the same household are shy of one another. I do not, of course, allude here to those horrid instances of unnatural, brutal temper, where persons of the same blood, daily gathered around the same board, refuse to speak to one another: malice and envy must rankle deeply where this can be the case. I refer to a more common fault, which sometimes exists where there is a degree of real affection, but where the members of a family have separate pursuits and separate pleasures. The hasty morning meal is swallowed with little intercourse. When it is done, each hurries to his or her peculiar line of employment. The mother is busy in the kitchen, the father in the shop, the sons go their several ways. This might do well enough, if it were confined to business, but it becomes the habit of the hours of leisure. The father has his evenings abroad; the sons are seldom within doors till a late hour, and too often, she who most needs the cheering influences of the family circle, the mother, is left to patch or darn by a dim candle, with the cradle moving at her feet, during those hours in which her daughters are laughing or singing among their young company. All this is highly undesirable. The evenings of the industrious family may be, and ought to be, delightful seasons of joint satisfactions. If we must have evening parties of friends, let there be a proper mingling of sexes and ages. The presence of the old may to a degree moderate the mirth of the young, but in the same proportion the aged will be enlivened. This parcelling and assorting society, like labelled packages in a shop, is becoming too common and in my judgment injurious. The young folks must be all together; and the children must be all together; and if matters go on thus, we may live to see parties of greybeards and parties of sucklings. No! wherever it is possible, let the family chain be kept bright and whole. In the houses of the industrious, it is surely broken often enough by separation at work during the day.

Instead of thus living apart, which engenders selfishness and moroseness, I love to see the members of families flowing together, like congenial drops. There are some houses in which no one makes a confident of another: if one would learn the secret of his brother, he must go abroad for it. This is unnatural, and wholly evil; incompatible with the frankness of simple love. Show me the father often walking with his sons, and these sons often with one another, not in business merely, but in sports; and I shall think I see a virtuous and happy household.

There is one particular in which the principle I have laid down may have a very important application. I mean the cause of mental improvement. The rule should here be, so far as possible, let the pursuit of knowledge in every family be a joint pursuit. For many reasons this is desirable in every house, but it is almost indispensible in the house of the working-man. It wakes up the spirit of improvement; it saves time and expense, and it gives tenfold zest to the refreshments of leisure. To take one of the simplest instances, I would, in two words, say to every workingman, *Read aloud.* If the book is borrowed, this is often the only way in which every one can get his share. If the family is very busy—and the female members of all industrious families are as much so in the evening as in the day—the reading of one will be as good as the reading of all, and while one reads, a dozen may knit or sew. There are many persons who enjoy much more and retain much better what is read to them than what they read themselves: to the reader himself, there is a great difference in favor of reading aloud, as it regards the impression on his own mind. The members of the circle may take turns, and thus each will have a chance of learning, what so few really attain, the art of correct and agreeable reading. Occasion is thus offered for questions, remarks, and general discourse; and it is almost impossible for conversation to flag, where this practice is pursued. With this method, the younger members of a family may be saved in a good degree from the perusal of frivolous and hurtful books; and, if a little foresight be used, a regular course of solid or elegant instruction might thus be constantly going forward, even in the humblest family.

But the moral and social effects of such a practice are not less to be regarded. Evenings thus spent will never be forgotten. Their influence will be daily felt in making every member of the circle more necessary to all the rest. There will be an attractive charm in these little fireside associations which will hold the sons and daughters back from much of the wandering which is common. It will be a cheap, wholesome, safe enjoyment, and it will be all this, *at home.*

The gains of an affectionate family ought to be shared and equalized; the remark is true of all degrees and kinds of learning. Study has a tendency to drive men to solitude, and solitude begets selfishness, whim, and moroseness. There are some households in which only one person is learned; this one, however amiable, has, perhaps, never thought of sharing his acquisitions with a brother or a sister. How seldom do men communicate what they have learned to their female relations: or, as a man once said in my hearing, "Who tells news to his wife?" And yet how easy would it be, by dropping a word here and a word there, for even a philosopher to convey the chief result of his inquiries to those whom he meets at every meal. I have been sometimes surprised to see fathers, who had made great attainments, and who, therefore, knew the value of knowledge, abstaining from all intercourse with their sons, upon the points which were nearest their own hearts. In families where the reverse of this is true, that is, where the pursuits of the house have been a joint business, it is common to see a succession of persons eminent in the same line. Thus, among linguists, the Buxtorfs; among painters the Vernets and the Peales; among musicians, the Garcias; in literature, the Edgeworths, the Taylors, and the Wirts.

There are some pleasures which, in their very nature, are social; these may be used to give a charm to the working-man's home. This is more true of nothing than music. Harmony implies a concurrence of parts, I have seen families so trained that every individual had his allotted part or instrument. Let the thing, however, be conducted by some rule. If proper pains be taken with children, while they are yet young, they may all be taught to sing. Where circumstances favor it, instrumental music may be added. It is somewhat unfortunate that American women practice almost entirely upon the more expensive instruments; and it is not every man who can or ought to give two hundred and fifty dollars for a piano-forte. In countries where the guitar is a common accompaniment, it is within the reach of the poorest. There may be lovely music, however, without any instrument. The most exquisite music in the world, I mean that of the pope's Sistine Chapel, is known to be such. There is great room for selection, however, both as to music and words. It is the height of folly to buy every new thing which comes from the music-sellers. So far as words are concerned, a full half of what they publish is nonsense, or worse; and I have blushed to see a young lady turning over what she very properly called her "*loose* music." Those persons, therefore, deserve our thanks who from time to time are publishing in a cheap form such secular music as is proper for families. I here refer chiefly to such works as Kingsley's Social Choir, Mason's Odeon, and the Boston Glee Book.

But, after all, and without any reference to religion, the best music is sacred music. It is on this that the greatest masters have laid out their strength; it is this which most suits the chorus of many voices. Secular pieces, as commonly published, are intended to be sung by few, or by a single voice; but sacred compositions admit of the strength of a whole company. And it is truly delightful to drop into one of those families where the evenings are sometimes spent in this way. There is the eldest daughters at the piano-forte, accompanied by the eldest son upon the violin. Another son and two daughters lead off vocally, with the principal melody, while a neighboring youth plays the tenor, and sings the same part. The old gentleman in spectacles labors at his violincello, and two or three flutes come in modestly to complete the orchestra; while neices, nephews, cousins, friends, and, perhaps, suitors, fill up the sounding chorus with right good will. This is, indeed, something more than a mere family meeting, but it is what grows out of it; and when the evening ends, and some little refreshments have gone around, the transition is not abrupt from this to the social worship, when all voices join once more in a happy evening hymn.—*The Workingman.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Morn.

BY D. W. C. ROBERTS.

Whistling far through ether, springs
The early lark on soaring wings;
The sombre mists of midnight flee
With the dews off grass and tree;
As Morn, all decked, and smiling led,
Peers o'er the mountain's distant head.

Lo! her chariot's joyous train
Sweeps the heavens' cerulean plain!
Flowers, gemmed with diamond dew,
All the crystal pavements strew;
Airs of richest fragrance blow,
Floods of rarest music flow;

The merry song of chanticleer,
And loo of kine, fall on the ear:
The milkmaid, singing, seeks her cow;
The Farmer hastens to the plough,
Thus life and joy, on every hand,
Prevail when Morn comes o'er the land!

Buckthorn Hedge.

If any gentleman wishes to see a beautiful buckthorn hedge, he may be gratified by stopping at the residence of the editor, in Cambridge. We are satisfied, from our own experience, that farmers might adopt this mode of fencing enclosures with success. It would be a perfect protection against all animals that usually trespass on their grounds. The plant is not only useful for this purpose, but is highly ornamental. No worm or borer attacks the root or the stem: no insect preys upon the foliage. It is also of rapid growth; and in six years it may be raised from the seed to a state of maturity sufficient to afford the protection required. And the best recommendation of all is, perhaps, that it will last as long as its owner or his heirs may need it. Our plants were procured six years ago, from Mr. Derby, of Salem, who it is well known, has a specimen of the hedge which surpasses any thing of the kind in Massachusetts.—*Boston Courier.*

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

ROCHESTER, SEPTEMBER, 1841.

Grand Agricultural Fair at Syracuse.

ON THE 29TH AND 30TH OF SEPTEMBER.

The arrangements and regulations for the N. Y. State Fair will be found on page 132 of this paper.—(The list of premiums was published in our July number.) Judging from the preparations which are making, and the general interest which is manifested in the subject, we are confident that this exhibition will be a grand affair—worthy of the farmers of the Empire State. We will not insult the good sense of our readers by offering any arguments to convince them that they will derive both benefit and pleasure from attending this Fair, for we believe every intelligent farmer is aware of it; and we trust every such one who can, will be there. Those who cannot or will not go are more to be pitied than blamed; for their's will be the loss. But we wish to remind our readers that if they intend to go, and expect to be benefited thereby, it is their duty. to contribute something to the common stock. They ought to join the Society, and pay at least their dollar, and if possible carry something for exhibition. The Executive Committee have placed much reliance on the farmers of the Western Counties for aid in getting up this Fair, and if they are disappointed the reputation of Western New York will suffer. Those who live near the line of the canal can easily transport animals to Syracuse from almost any distance; and those who cannot send animals should send something else, so as to help to give interest and variety to the show.

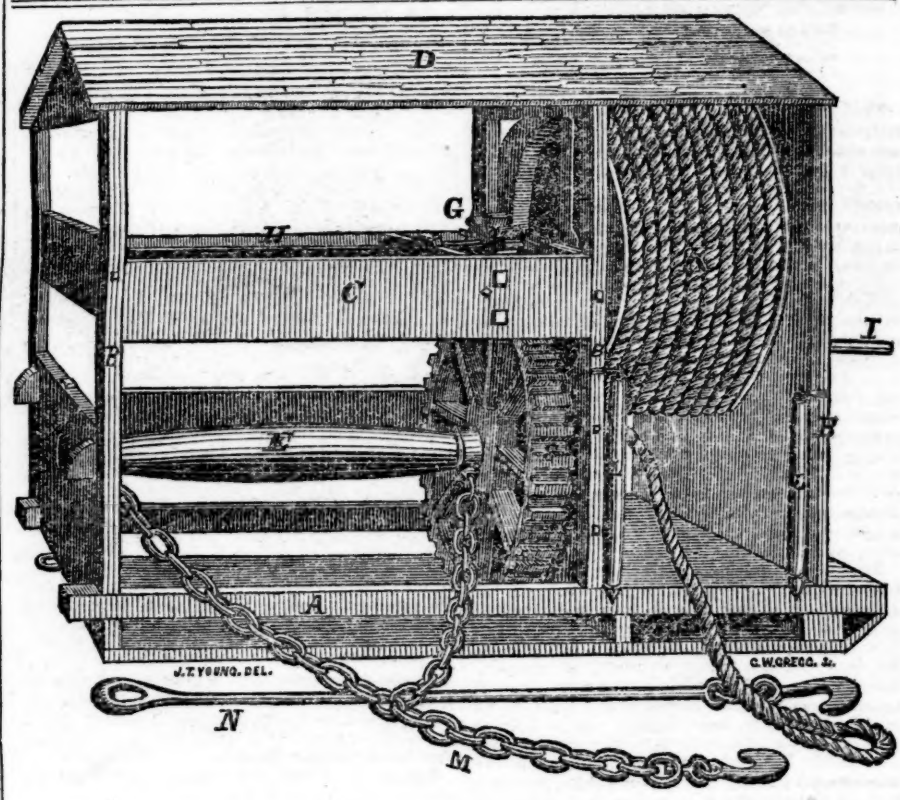
Two Packet Boats and two trains of Rail Road cars leave Rochester daily for Syracuse—both pleasant, cheap, and expeditious modes of travelling.—Quite a number of farmers in this vicinity have already expressed their determination to attend—we expect to see at least a boat load from Monroe.

M. B. BATEHAM, of the Rochester Seed Store, it will be seen is appointed one of the Committee of Arrangements. He will be happy to receive the names of members for the Society, and those in this region who intend to exhibit animals or implements, are requested to notify him thereof, previous to the 20th inst.

Destructive Hail Storm.

A most destructive storm of hail occured in this vicinity on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 29th. It commenced its course about three miles south of the city, and passed off in a North-Easterly direction, over a space about seven miles in length and one in breadth. The hail stones were very large; many of them measuring from 4 to five inches in circumference; and being accompanied with a gale of wind their force was very detructive to windows, gardens, Orchards, and crops.

The devastation commenced near the County Poor House, in which building it destroyed 550 lights of glass. The fine new green house of Ellwanger & Barry, near Mt. Hope, had almost every light of glass broken, amounting to nearly 2,000 feet; besides which great damage was done to their choice stock of plants, and young fruit trees. (Their building was partly destroyed by fire the following day! The loss sustained by these enterprising young men is very severe, and much to be regretted.) Passing over the eastern part of the city, the hail broke the windows of numerous dwellings, including the Seward Seminary, Alexander's Tavern &c., and greatly injured the fine gardens and orchards which abound in that vicinity. Several market Gardeners have lost nearly all their crops—the reward of a whole season's labor. Mr. Skenck of Brighton, had about $1,000 worth of peaches and apples destroyed. Messrs. Pitkin Goodman, Hayward, Culver, Lockwood and others have also suffered great loss of choice fruit. Mr. C. F. Crosman has lost a large portion of his crops of Garden seeds &c. It is said that birds, and even geese were killed by the hail; and some cattle in an open field, which were slaughtered in the evening, were covered with the marks of bruises, when their hides were taken off. Watermelons were brought into town the day following, some cut entirely open with the hail, and others with holes in them, showing where the stones had entered. The crops of corn and potatoes were mostly too far advanced to be destroyed, although late pieces are much injured—the leaves being literally cut into shreds. Such a storm was never known before in this region, and we hope may never be again.



STUMP PULLING MACHINE.

Having been repeatedly requested to publish a description of a Machine for extracting Stumps from land, we have, at considerable expense obtained a description and engraving of the most efficient one for the purpose within our knowledge. The above representation, admirably drawn and engraved by two young artists of this city, will convey so accurate an idea of the machine that but little explanation is necessary.

A, the sills on which the frame work is erected; the side ones 7½, and the cross ones 4 feet long, made of 5 inch square timber. Under these sills are three more cross sills under which planks are fixed with the front end turned up like the front of a sled or stone boat, to facilitate the removal of the macine by dragging over the ground. *BBB*. the upright posts, three on each side 4 feet high, 3 by 4 inch stuff, the middle one standing 2 feet from the front and 4 feet from the rear of the machine. *C*, girths 12 inches wide, 2½ thick, framed into the posts. Several short girths of this description are framed across the machine and contain iron boxes for the shafts to turn in. *D*, the roof or cover, with 1 foot slope to protect the machine from wet. *E*, a large cast iron shaft 4 feet long, 5½ inches in diameter at the ends and swelled to 6½ in the middle, on one end of which is a strong cast iron spur wheel *(F)* 3½ feet in diameter, with 54 cogs. *G*, a pinion wheel 7½ inches in dimeter, with 9 cogs to mesh into the spur wheel, and placed on a wrought iron shaft *(H)* passing through the whole length of the machine, 2½ inches square near the pinion wheel, but tapering towards each end. *I*, the crank, outside, in front of the machine, on the end of the wrought iron shaft, by which to wind up the slack of the rope, and at the same time unwind the chain. *K*, a wooden drum, 3½ feet in diameter, and 1¾ wide, attached to the shaft by iron arms, around which winds a strong rope 1¼ inch in diameter, 150 feet long, to the end of which the power is applied. *LL*, two rollers to prevent the friction of the rope against the sides of the machine.

The chain, *M*, is attached to each end of the iron shaft, by a strong bolt and screw, and extends about 4 feet double, where it converges together and is united by a triangular link and then extends single 4 feet further and terminates with a hook and swivel as shown in the engraving. The chain must be *very strong*, made of the best of iron, the single part of 1½ and the double 1¼ inch wire, the links small and short like ship cable. Another strong chain 10 or 12 feet long, with a hook one end and a ring the other, is placed around the top of the stump intended to be extracted, and this is connected with the chain attached to the machine by a number of connecting rods *(N)* made of 1½ inch iron, 10 feet long, with a strong hook one end and an eye the other, as represented above. There should be a sufficient number of these rods to extend 100 feet or more. These rods cost less, and are much easier handled than heavy chains.

Now go on the other side of the machine, and on the upright posts, level with the large shaft you see two strong rings attached to heavy plates of iron reaching to and forming boxes around the ends of the shaft. To these rings two strong chains are attached by which the machine is anchored to a stump or some other immovable object. It will readily be seen that the power acts as much on one side of the machine as

the other, and consequently it must be firmly secured to prevent its being displaced or turned over. By placing the chain around the top of the stump to be extracted, and anchoring the machine to the bottom of the one on the other side, the former will give way first although it may be larger than the latter. The usual plan is, to commence operating near the outside of the lot, and after fastening the machine to a firm stump, extract all within reach of the chains, leaving only one good one within reach to which it may next be fastened in order to extract the former one. If it be desired to extract a stump where there is no other one to which to fasten the machine, a hole must be dug in the ground and a strong post set in it, well braced to the top on the side towards the machine; place the chain around it close to the ground, and if the stump is not very strongly rooted it will come out without much trouble.

The manner in which the machine operates must now appear obvious to all. A yoke of oxen draw on the rope; this turns the drum and the small wheel, and that turns the large wheel and shaft so as to wind up the chain very slowly but with immense power. A single yoke of oxen drawing on the rope gives a power equal to *thirty-five* or *forty yoke* on the chain; so that *something* must inevitably *give way*. It will readily be seen that the machine must be well made, and the chain *very strong*, especially if large and firmly rooted stumps are to be pulled.

This machine was a good deal used in this State 10 or 12 years ago, but we have not seen or heard much of it of late. It was called "Pratt's Patent Stump Extractor." A Mr. Drake, we believe, was proprietor of the right in this State; but whether the patent or the patentee, is alive now, we have not been able to ascertain. We will endeavor to give information on this point next month. One of the machines can be seen on the farm of Mr. Whitney near this city, from which the above drawing was taken. If any person within a few miles of this place desires to use it, it can doubtless be hired on reasonable terms.

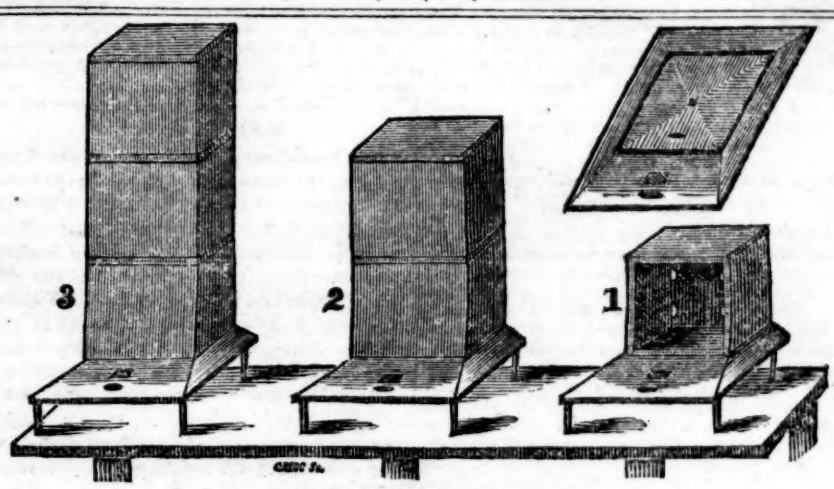
It weighs about 1500 pounds and is hung on waggon wheels so as to be conveniently transported.

In an old paper handed us by Mr. Whitney, an Engineer on the Chemung Canal certifies that one of these machines extracted 68 stumps between 2 o'clock and sundown, and on another section 230 were extracted in one day. Another certificate, signed by eight persons, states that they saw this machine with one yoke of oxen, extract 17 white pine stumps of good size in 52 minutes, without any of the roots being previously cut; and remove a barn 22 feet square containing about 2 tons of hay and grain, with only the power of five men applied to the rope. Another states that a large green pine tree, measuring 12 feet in circumference and 150 feet in height was drawn down by this machine, the chain being applied 22 feet from the ground. The depth of soil broken up by the roots of the tree was between five and six feet, and the surface 22 by 35 feet.

Autumnal Planting.

A friend has requested us to caution our readers against planting out trees in the fall of the year in close clays. When the hole is dug, *it holds water like a tub*—the tree is put in and there amongst loose earth it has to *soak* till spring. Hardy indeed, must be the one that can bear it. In our last volume, page 148, we mentioned a remarkable case of this kind, with the complete success that followed under-draining; and we can now state another: Last fall, the present Corresponding Secretary of the Cayuga County Agricultural Society planted shade trees in front of his new mansion in Auburn, part in a sandy loam and part in a heavy clay. All the latter died, and all the former lived.

A trench sufficiently deep may be made with the plough, by turning out the earth from the same line several times in succession. When the bottom of the furrow is made smooth, straw, corn-stalks, potato tops, chips, brush or old rails, may be laid in, the trees planted, and the earth returned to its place. With a proper descent, all the sinkings of the ground will pass off, and the trees will be fully established in the soil before those substances decay; but even then, there will be a seam through which the water can percolate.



THE SUBTENDED BEE-HIVE.

We some time since acknowledged the receipt of a little work entitled, "Bee Breeding in the West," by Thomas Affleck, Editor of the Western Farmer & Gardener; and having given it a careful examination we find it so interesting and instructive that we make some extracts from it. The main points at which the author aims, are, 1st, Preventing the depredations of the moth or worm, and, 2d, Obtaining the surplus honey without destroying the bees. These advantages he contends can best be secured by the use of the *Subtended Bee-Hive;* and his arguments are the more convincing from the circumstance that his object is not to favor any *patent right*, or maker of bee-hives; for the invention he describes is not patented, and he gives directions by which any common joiner can construct the hives. He points out several objections to the different "improved hives" now in use: the principal one of which is, that they compel the bees to work *upwards*, while their natural habits always lead them to work *downwards*. This point he requires should be kept constantly in mind, and contends that no apiarian can long prove successful who practically disregards it: as by repeatedly robbing the bees of the new comb and compelling them to breed successive swarms in the old, the progeny will inevitably deteriorate in size. We should like to hear the opinions of those who have long used the Vermont and similar hives, on this subject. But to the work:—

When the bee is left to itself to seek a home in the woods, it pitches upon a hollow tree or a crevice in the cliffs, and commences at the extreme top, there forming its first comb. As the cells are formed, the Queen Mother deposits her eggs in them, regularly using the new ones for this purpose, and that only once; she rarely places an egg in the same cell a second time, so long as there is space for the formation of new ones. So soon as the young bee leaves the cell, the workers clean it out, removing everything but the nymphal robe, or white covering within which the larvæ underwent its transformation, which is pressed down to the bottom and coverd over with a thin coat of wax. This, of course, diminishes the size of the cell, which is then used for the reception of honey; while the succession of eggs, as before remarked, the Queen's instinct teaches her to deposite in the newly formed, full sized cells. So long as their supply of food is abundant, and sufficient space is allowed them *below*, they go on increasing: but to what extent has not yet been determined. It seems probable that there must be a limit to the procreative powers of the Queen; and as no two queens can exist, in a state of freedom, in the same hive, all plans which are intended to prevent their following their natural mode of increase—by swarming—must end in failure.

They thus go on, as is their habit both in a wild and domesticated state, working always downward, leaving their winter's store of honey at the top of the hive, and congregating with their Queen, round those cells which contain their eggs and larvæ.

It was his observation of this fact, that such was their invariable practice, that led the French writer, to whom I am indebted for the first idea of the subtended hive, and who originated the two-storied hive, to adopt the plan of adding his boxes below, and allowing the bees to follow their natural course. In his treatise he, remarks, that "it is evident, if we intend to rob bees, thus lodged in a hollow tree or cleft of a rock, without injuring them, we must attack the store at the top. There the combs are easily removed, because the bees have left them, and are busily engaged in the lower part of the hollow or crevice, and do not even perceive the theft; nor do they suffer by being deprived of these upper combs, which have become superfluous, by the new stock of provisions, which they go on, instinctively accumulating, in their uninterrupted descending operations. Here the whole secret of nature is laid open—how to rob them without doing them the least injury!"

Those who have adopted the plan of adding an empty box on the top of the permanent hive, think they have made the same discovery, and that they are acting up to it. But they overlook, in their method several most important facts—that it compels the bees to breed, year after year, in the same box: and of course they must use the same cells for the repeated hatchings, which thus become continually diminished in size, by the addition of two or three nymphal robes in a season; until the difference between the bees from such a hive and from a thriving young one, is apparent to the most careless observer. Then, when so managed, they breed but little; the swarms occasionally thrown off are weak and inefficient, and rarely exist through the first winter unassisted. * *

By a careful comparison of the young bees from an old hive, the cells in which have become much diminished in size, with those from fresh hive, the difference in their size and thrifty appearance will be at once perceived. New honey, or that which has been made the same season, though both whiter and fairer to the eye, is neither so fine flavored nor so wholesome as that which has undergone, as it were, a *tempering* in the hive. In a good, thrifty hive, there is just that degree of heat kept up, that is necessary to prevent the honey becoming candied in the cells—if once allowed to get into that state, age does not improve nor affect.

If the farmers of the west will think of these things, and bestow a few of the many hours which they now throw away in idleness, on the care of a few stands of bees—acquire a knowledge of their nature and habits, and apply that knowledge judiciously, in their management of them—sowing small patches of such

plants as mignionette and white clover, to yield them pasturage—they would improve their condition as men, add greatly to their own wealth, and save annually to the country some millions of dollars that are now lost. * * *

The certain destruction occasioned by the moth, if it effects a lodgement, is the principal and most serious bar to successful bee-breeding in this region at the present day.

Numerous plans have been published for their prevention, some of which were good—others worthless. The only ones that have been successful, are those that have had for their object the entire exclusion of the moth; and the keeping each hive in a strong, healthy condition, in a box or hive proportioned to their strength, so that they were enabled to defend themselves from *all* invaders. * * *

In adopting a plan for the keeping and management of bees, several important points must be considered. It must combine simplicity with convenience; and cheapness with durability. It must allow of the inmates proceeding in their own natural way; of the proprietor removing honey when it can be spared, without disturbing or injuring the bees. It must afford them; during winter, a warm and dry habitation; and in summer a cool and airy one. Its entrances must be so arranged, as to allow the bees a free passage, and yet enable them to defend themselves from enemies. It must afford, with a reasonable degree of care, complete protection against the moth; and facilities for putting two or more weak swarms together, where they come off late in the season. And it ought to give the proprietor control over his bees, as perfect as the nature of the insect will admit of

All this and more can be attained by the use of the

SUBTENDED HIVE.

It is a simple and economical plan; of easy management; and one within the means of any farmer who can handle a saw, a plane and a hammer.

The boxes of which it is composed, are formed of good, well-seasoned pine plank—if possible, free from knots and wind-shakes. It ought to be at least one inch thick. The boxes may be ten, eleven or twelve inches square, in the clear. Let the plank be dressed on each side, and jointed on the edges, so as to fit close, without being tongued and grooved. Before nailing them together at the sides, lay a thin strip of thick white lead paint on the edge to be nailed, which will render it impervious to the ovipositor of the moth. In the top cut two semicircular holes at the front, and two at the back, of one inch an a half in diameter—he straight side being in a line with the back and front of the box, so that the bees may have a straight road in their way from one story to the other. Put the top on without any layer of paint, using eight stout screw nails, that it may be taken off to facilitate the removal of the honey. Give the outside of the box two coats of white lead paint, all except the top; and let it be done so long before it is necessary to use it, as that the smell may be dissipated, as it is very offensive to the bees. Pour a little melted bees-wax, while pretty hot, over the inside of the top, which will enable the bees to attach their comb much more firmly. Let three-quarters of an inch of the thickness of the lower edges of the box in the inside be bevelled off, so as to leave but about one-fourth of an inch of surface to rest upon the stand—this will afford less shelter for the eggs of the moth.

We will suppose the boxes, thus made, to be a cube of twelve inches inside. In that case, the tunnel stand will be made thus. Take a piece of two inch plank, free from knots and shakes—what carpenter's term *clean stuff;* length 26, and breadth 18 inches. Ten inches from one end, and two from the other and from each side, is marked a square of fourteen inches. From the outside of this square, the board is dressed off, with an even slope, until its thickness at the front edge is reduced to half an inch, and at the other three edges to about an inch. The square is then reduced to twelve inches, in the centre of which is bored an inch auger hole; to this hole, the inner square is also gradually sloped to the depth of an inch; thus securing the bees from any possibility of wet lodging about their hive, and affording them free ventillation. There will then be a level, smooth strip of one inch in width, surrounding the square of 12 inches, on which to set the box or hive. Two inches from the front edge of the stand, commence cutting a channel two inches in width, and of such a depth as to carry it out, on an even slope, half way between the inner edge of the hive, and the ventillating hole in the centre. Over this, fit in a strip of wood as nearly as possible, dressing it down even with the top of the stand, so as to leave a tunnel two inches in width by a quarter of an inch in depth. Under the centre hole, and over the outlet of the tunnel, hang small wire grates, the one to prevent the entrance of other insects; and the other to be thrown back to permit the exit of the bees, or fastened down to keep them at home in clear, sun-shining days in winter. For feet to the stand, use four or five inch screw-nails, screwed in, from below, far enough to be firm The lower side ought also to be planed smooth; and the whole should have two coats of white paint some time before it is wanted. * * *

Rotation of Crops.

This is a subject of great interest to the Farmer: And yet few points in Agriculture are less understood. The importance of the systematic rotation in crops is nowhere set forth in briefer or clearer terms, than in one of the Agricultural lectures of Dr. Daubeney, Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford. (By the bye, why are our American Colleges so destitute of instruction in that branch of knowledge?) Annexed is an extract from that discourse; an extract which, if properly appreciated by our farming readers, will alone be worth more than the cost of the New Genesee Farmer for an ordinary lifetime.—Read it, my frend—reflect on it—and guide your operations by the important principles which it developes:

"Those plants ought to succeed each other which contain different chemical ingredients," says the intelligent Professor, "so that the quantities of each which the soil at any given time contains may be absorbed in an equal ratio. Thus a productive crop of corn could not be obtained without the phosphates of lime and magnesia, which are present in the grain, nor without the silicate of potass, which gives stability to the stalks. It would be injudicious therefore, to sow any plant that required much of any of the above ingredients, immediately after having diminished the amount of them present in the soil by a crop of wheat or of any other kind of corn. But on the other hand, leguminous plants, such as beans, are well calculated to succeed to crops of corn, because they contain no free alkilis, and less than one per cent. of the phosphates. They thrive, therefore, even where these ingredients have been withdrawn, and during their growth afford time for the ground to obtain a fresh supply of them by a further disintegration of the subjacent rock. For the same reason, wheat and tobacco may sometimes be reared in succession in a soil rich in potass, because the latter plant requires none of those phosphoric salts which are present in wheat. In order, however, to proceed upon certain data, it would be requisite that an analysis of the plants most useful to man should be accomplished in the different stages of their growth, a labor which has hitherto been only partially undertaken. It is a curious fact that the same plant differs in constitution when grown in different climates. Thus, in the beet root, nitre takes the place of sugar when this plant is cultivated in the warmer parts of France.—The explanation of this difference is probably as follows: Beet root contains, as an essential ingredient, not only saccharine matter but also nitrogen; and it is probable that the two are mutually so connected together in the vegetable tissue that the one cannot exist without the other. The nitrogen being derived from the decomposition of ammonia, must be effected by any cause which diminishes the supply of the latter; and in proportion as this ingredient is wanting, the secretion of sugar will likewise fall off. Now it has been shown by Liebig that the formation of nitric acid is owing to the decomposition of ammonia; and it is conceived by him that the last products of the decomposition of animal bodies present themselves in the form of ammonia in cold climates, and in that of nitric acid in warm ones. Hence in proportion to the amount of nitric acid formed, and of nitre absorbed by the plant, that of the nitrogen, and consequently that of the saccharine matter present in it may be diminished.

By order of Government, the roads in Prussia are lined on each side with fruit trees. Noticing that some of them had a wisp of straw attached to them, I enquired of the coachman what it meant. He replied that the straw was intended as a notice to the public not to take fruit from those trees without special permission. "I fear," said I, "that such a notice in my country, would but be an invitation to attack them."

"*Habens sie keins scholen?*" (Have you no schools? was his significant rejoinder.—*Prof. Stowe.*

From the New England Farmer.

Early Suppers.

By late suppers I do not mean a fourth meal, such as is often taken in fashionable life, for I have seldom known our plain agricultural families addicted to this practice. They leave it chiefly to the inhabitants of large towns and cities, to go to the closet at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, when they ought to go to bed and take a meal of cold *ham* or *tongue*, and bread and butter, or something else quite as difficult of digestion.

But by late suppers among our farmers, I mean the usual third meal, deferred to an unreasonable hour—to 7 or 8 o'clock, or even later. I have known many a farmer who made it his constant practice at all seasons, to work as long as he could see, and not to take supper till his work was finished; consequently his hour of supper, during a part of the season, would be from 8 to 9 o'clock—never earlier than 8, and often when the fields were but a little distance from the house, as late as nine.

The best and most thriving farmers I have ever known, however, take supper at precisely 6 o'clock, even in haying and harvesting. I know that a thousand objections may be brought to such early hour, especially in the month of June, July and August; but I know too, they can be met.

Some years since, having finished our haying, (I resided then in New Coventry, Conn.,) I took my scythe and went into the employ, for a short time, of David H. Warner, in Litchfield county, whose grass was rather later than ours, and consequently was not yet all cut. At that time I had not known of any other way than to work till dark and eat supper when we could.

But Mr. Warner had supper uniformly, at six o'clock. Whatever the weather might be, and however pressing the work might seem to be, he required us all, at six, to suspend work and "come to tea," as it was called. This consisted of a light repast; wholesome and perhaps rather too solid, or I might say heavy, but not luxurious. When this meal was finished, which occupied, including a little conversation, about half an hour, we were permitted to go to work again if we choose. In general, however, all we did was to grind our scythes and get ready for the next day.

I do not say that when, by some unforseen occurrence—an accident or a shower—a very pressing necessity seemed to exist of deferring supper half an hour to get in a load of hay or oats, it was never done; for I believe it was so; though I saw nothing of the kind while I was there. It takes no longer to grind scythes at evening than it does in the morning; and Mr. W.'s workmen were ready to go to mowing in the morning, in the cool of the day, and while the grass cuts easily, instead of being compelled to spend a part of the best of the morning in making preparations which ought to have been made the night before. And having began betimes and got ahead of their day's work, they were not obliged to mow so late in the forenoon in the great heat. As soon as the ground and swath were dry enough to spread, their mowing was finished for the day, and they were ready to attend to it. And thus by being an hour or two earlier in the morning, and by keeping *before* their work, they found it as easy to get through at six, as others at eight.

But there are other and numerous advantages which are enjoyed by those who take supper at six.

1. They are not quite so apt as others are to overeat. Our farmers—especially those who do not take any luncheon in the afternoon—and there are some who do not—and who do not get ready to sit down to supper till 8 or 9 o'clock, are very apt to eat too much. Some, it is true, *lose* their appetite, instead of having it increased, but these cases are not very numerous, and are diminished somewhat by the custom of taking something to give an appetite. My old friend, Levi Atkins, used to defend the practice of taking a little spirit before supper, to give an appetite—*but this was before the temperance reform commenced.*

2. They do not so often go to bed with a load on their stomachs. He who eats at six, besides eating less in quantity, is not so apt to go to bed till nine, by which hour the digestion is partly through. Whereas he who takes his supper at eight or nine, and goes immediately to bed, is apt to have a mass of food in his stomach either undigested or but half digested, for a considerable time; and is apt to toss in bed and dream a good deal, or else sleep *too soundly.*

3. And what is a natural consequence of this overloading the stomach, he who sups late, gets up with a

bad taste in the mouth, bad feelings in the head and stomach, if not with diseased eyes; out of which feelings, or rather upon them, comes in no small degree the habit of taking a morning dram. How much clearer the head is, and how much better the feelings are, generally, after taking an early, light supper at six o'clock, they best know who have tried it.

4. There is one more advantage which I must not pass over, which is worthy of consideration, and which is highly in favor of early suppers. It is, that by taking our repast at six o'clock, we may have the society of the female portion of the family. They will not wait for their supper till eight or nine o'clock, or at least many will not, and none of them ought. But they *will* wait till six. Need I say that such a custom would be as favorable to good manners as it would be to true enjoyment? Besides, we are apt to reproach them now-a-days, with retaining their tea, to excite their nerves—while they demand of us to surrender our cider; but how do we know that they would not, for the sake of our society at six, dispense with the tea? Is not the experiment worth trying?

I have not exhausted the subject, Mr. Editor, but my sheet is full, and I may have exhausted the patience of your readers. Yours, &c.

Dedham, July 12, 1841. W. A. ALCOTT.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Corn Laws.

I am a plain man, and hate controversy,—but one or two things of "S. W." I think I ought to object to, as I cannot, being a reader of the Farmer, silently admit them. I was indeed greatly surprised to find a citizen of Western New York, the advocate of a hereditary aristocracy; and attributing the payment of the great bulk of the English taxes, and even the support of "THE PEOPLE" to them. The "landed interest" be it remembered, is nothing else than the interest of a number of petty monarchs, whose ancestors obtained their cossipsions by conquest or force, and from whom they have descended to the present occupants. They "pay the taxes?" We might as well say the British Government itself pays the taxes which it exacts from the people. They "feed the people?" No! the people, by whose toil and sweat those domains are rendered productive, support the aristocracy; and without the labor of the people, they would starve in the midst of their own plantations.

It is a narrow policy, which must fade away before the light of civilization and Christianity, for nations to exclude one another's products from their people, because they can be furnished cheaper from other sources. Let the immense wheat country of the northwest throw its supplies into England, and she in return pour her manufactured articles through our country; who would be the worse off among the whole, because the necessaries of life were cheaper there, and the comforts cheaper here? But I must not enlarge, but respectfully beg S. W. to read *through* and *attentively* Leavitt's wheat memorial, published in the Farmer two or three months ago; only observing in conclusion, that his objection to the repeal of the British corn laws, on the ground of the little foreign wheat ever carried there is very much such a one as this:—"Why make a canal across the Isthmus of Darien? No ship has ever, since the beginning of the world, been across there—why then make a canal where there never will be any navigation?"

A READER.

A Public Benefactor.

Among the enlightened friends of Agricultural Improvement, the name of COLMAN of Massachusetts is emblazoned with the living lustre of a Public Benefactor. His services to Massachusetts—a State which honored herself by making him her Agricultural Commissioner—are invaluable; not merely for promoting agriculture, but for rendering farmers CONTENTED WITH, and PROUD OF, THEIR EMPLOYMENT. If he could be spared from Massachusetts, we doubt not that thousands would rejoice to see him appointed a Commissioner for making an agricultural survey of the State of New York—an enterprize which should follow the Geological Survey that has proved so advantageous to the interests and credit of the state.

The Product of Labor the only Real Wealth.

Agriculture is the foundation of wealth. The sea renders her tribute; but the earth presents to skill and industry richer and infinitely varied contributions. Money is not wealth. It is only the representative of wealth. Money is coveted because it can command labor; but of what use would it be, if labor would not be commanded. What would it avail to possess all the riches of Potosi, if thereby we could not acquire the products of agriculture? What are manufacturers concerned in but these products? What freights the barks of commerce in their liquid flight, threading every channel and whitening every post, but the products of agriculture? Whence does the government derive its revenues but from the fruits of agriculture? What constitutes the wealth of the country but her cotton, hemp, sugar, rice, tobacco, wool, wheat, beef and pork? Agriculture only can be considered as the creator of wealth. The merchant, the manufacturer, the sailor, the various artizans and tradesmen perform their part in making the products of agriculture more valuable; in transporting them so that the advantages of clime are equalized, and in putting them in a condition for use; but agriculture alone produces. Like the leader of Israel, she strikes the rock, the waters flow, and a famished people are satisfied. She supplies, she feeds, she quickens all. Agriculture is the commanding interest of the country, which with no singular interest of a secular nature combined, can be brought into competition.

HENRY COLMAN.

Michigan.

This noble State, though sadly cursed with wild-cat banking, is steadily improving in her Agricultural character. Readers in various quarters may be interested by the following letter—which embodies many interesting matters respecting the Agricultural wealth of the Peninsula State.

MARSHALL, JULY 8, 1841.

"J. D. BEMIS, ESQ.—"DEAR SIR—I see much in the papers relating to the wheat, and other crops, in Western New York; from all which, there can be no doubt, they have suffered greatly from drought. The wheat, in this region, undoubtedly, was seriously injured, in the early part of the season, from the same cause, and somewhat, also, by the fly; but I am happy to say that timely showers in the early days of June, operated so effectually, that although there will not be a great crop, there will be a fair supply of wheat. The miserable low price of flour, for the two last years, added to the great expense for transportation, had discouraged the farmers from extending their fields, and indeed from sowing all which were broken up; so that the *acres* in cultivation are scarce equal to some former years. Yet, after all deductions are made, there will be a much larger crop than has heretofore been harvested. I have no doubt that Michigan will have from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bushels, *at least*, of surplus for market. With a steady demand, at 75 cents per bushel, the present population would at once furnish 5,000,000 bushels for export, with ease, for it is cultivated with far less labor than in New York.

The other crops about here, without exception, present the most animating and delightful aspect. The Indian corn surpasses any thing I have ever seen, in vigor, richness and luxuriance. But it will all be needed, for the "swinish multitude" has waxed amazingly prolific. There are, I think, over 600,000 of these animals now in the State; and if so, the surplus of pork the coming fall and winter, will come up to near or quite 300,000 barrels.

The people of this State—(although lying under a curse, resulting, in a great measure, from early legislative mismanagement, in unwisely, if not dishonestly, incurring and squandering a $5,000,000 loan in first breeding a litter of wild-cat banks, and then commencing a senseless hostility to all banks)—are enterprising, industrious and economical, in an eminent degree; and with their rigid habits of privation and self-denial, the surplus products of the present year, at fair prices, will pay up all individual foreign debt, and leave a very handsome balance of capital, for useful and profitable investment at home.

But the most profitable staple article for exportation by the *Wol*-verines, will, hereafter, be *wool*. Without deducting at all from the present produce of the State, 5,000,000 sheep may easily be kept. It is only necessary for a farmer to purchase 500 or 600 acres of these oak openings, which he may get for $5 per acre, enclose the whole, cultivate 100 acres, or enough to sustain his stock through our generally short and mild winters, and he is prepared, off hand, to keep 2,000 head of sheep. There is no doubt that all cattle, and sheep especially, thrive better upon the native grasses and shrubs, found in the openings of this State, than they do upon the best cultivated grasses of New York. I have no doubt it is the best State for sheep husbandry in the Union: and the great ease and cheapness with which wool can be marketed, at Boston or New York, renders it admirably fitted for the staple of our interior country. Our farmers are becoming convinced of this, for every one is trying to commence or increase his flock. The numbers now coming in from Ohio and other States, are immense, and I have no doubt the sheep now in the State doubles the last year's return. Money to buy them, alone is wanting, and that number would be ten-fold in twelve months to come.

I know that a serious prejudice prevails abroad, against this State, on account of the onerous taxes imposed upon real estate. Four fifths of these taxes, however, have been imposed by school and highway districts. In many cases they have been justly condemned as unequal and oppressive. Doubtless a more correct public sentiment is pervading the State; for the most intelligent men have become convinced that the prosperity of a new country is never promoted by the imposition of unnecessary taxes, so exorbitant as to drive its own citizens away, and arrest all immigration from abroad. Such appears to have been the consequence of the high taxation in this State. But, as I said, a more correct feeling exists. Indeed the taxes are now much lower than in former years.

I ought to add, that for near nine months in which I have resided here, I never knew a healthier land—the green hills of New England, thus far, do not surpass it. With great respect, yours,

HENRY W. TAYLOR."

Evaporation.

A correspondent inquires "if water or maple sap, when heated to a given degree, evaporates according to bulk, or surface."

Water (of which maple sap almost wholly consists) when heated to 212° Fah. evaporates rapidly, and this heat cannot be exceeded (unless it is confined) so long as it remains in the vessel in a liquid state. The evaporation only becomes more rapid, as the fire is increased. And the rapidity of evaporation depends wholly on the quantity of heat which passed from the fire to the boiling water. Of course the larger the surface, the greater will be the quantity of heat passing, the intensity of the fire being the same. If a kettle has one square foot of surface exposed to the fire, the evaporation will be the same whether one foot or ten in surface, of the water, be exposed to the air above. And the evaporation will be the same, whether the vessel be high, and contain a barrel in measure, or flat and contain only a gallon. Consequently it depends on the *extent of surface exposed to the fire*, the intensity of the heat of that fire being the same.

Domestic Economy.

MORE LIGHT!—Lamps may be easily arranged for burning *Lard*, instead of oil. Many of them are now in use in Rochester. Ordinary lamps may be fixed for this purpose—with a thick wire so arranged as to be kept hot by the flame, and thus secure the lard in a fluid state. There is but little smoke and the light is pleasant. It is certainly far preferable to making candles of tallow; and will be a great convenience to thrifty housewives, on the score of neatness as well as economy. This mode of burning lard was devised by Mr. B. W. Oakley, of Tecumseh, Michigan. Oil is extracted from corn, by distillation, to some extent, at the west. The Niles (Michigan) Republican says:

"We have been burning in a common lamp, for the last few weeks, oil extracted from corn, a quantity of which we received from Mr. R. A. Ward, of Berrien, who manufactures the article. It gives a clear, beautiful light, and burns longer than the common whale oil, and emits no offensive smell. On the whole we should think it better and cheaper than any other kind of oil for lamps."

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Crops of 1841 in East Bloomfield.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It is getting so fashionable to write of the crops and harvest, that we can scarcely take up a paper, either political, religious or agricultural, but we find a column headed the "Crops;" and such are the contradictory and extravagant statements given, that it is coming to be almost as necessary to inquire whether the writer be not a consumer, interested in representing the crops as superabundant in order to lower the price, or a producer wishing a round price for his surplus commodities—as in reading a political article to enquire to which party the writer belongs. As the public feeling has become somewhat calmed, now that the harvest is past, and the true state of the case is becoming more and more apparent, I may be less liable to the imputation of an interested writer, if I continue the record of the crops in this town. In the Old Genesee Farmer, the record is continued from 1834 up to last year. Last year our crops were so uniformly good, and so much was said of the crops everywhere, that it seemed irksome to repeat the story.

Wheat, our staple crop, is decidedly a failure.—Whatever may be said of other sections of the countrp, wheat has not been so universally poor for many years. The cause I believe to be the same throughout the country. Our farmers were very forward with their sowing last fall—much of it being done in August, under the impression that early sowed wheat is much the surest. The fall growth was good, although a few pieces of very early sowed shewed the ravages of insects. The winter was as favorable as usual. The latter part of April and the month of May were trying months. Freezing nights and thawing days with dry and cold winds, continued for so long a time as we had them, last spring, would seem sufficient to destroy every vestige of winter grain, and almost preclude the possibility of sowing any spring crops.

As we are liable to such seasons, and have our wheat more or less injured every spring, it becomes a matter of interesting inquiry in what manner we can best guard against them. Protection, whether by hills, forests, orchards, or even fences, is the most efficient guarantee against cold chilly winds, which dry up the life of the wheat and prevent that thrown out by frosts from taking root again. Early sowing on land under thorough cultivation, thereby giving the roots firm hold of the soil, is next in order to protection, and more under the control of the farmer.—Draining all surface water is of the utmost import ance. A regular rotation of crops, inasmuch as the land is thereby supplied with the requisite nourishment for the crop, is of more consequence than usually imagined. The skinning system of cropping with wheat every other year, so very generally pursued among us, is the least calculated to endure such seasons, and has in the present crop received a most fearful rebuke.

Of the kinds of wheat, little discrimination can be made in such unpropitious seasons. The quality is good, and the yield will be greater in proportion to the straw. There has been much complaint of insects in many fields that were injured by the spring—but I have seen no appearance of the wheat worm which could be found so plentiful three or four years since. Smut and rust we have generally escaped this season—but stein craut has made most rapid advances upon us. His darkened path may be traced through the length and breadth of the town, and some fields he has this year appropriated exclusively to himself.

Beside this prince of thieves, we have a new enemy to contend with, which, from its rapid strides, we have reason to fear will outstrip all others in destroying our wheat crops. I mean couch or quack grass. If this is the worst weed the English farmer has to contend with, it must be still worse for us, as we have no cheap laborers to spare for hand-weeding.

Spring wheat promises to be a fair crop. The season was was so backward that but little was sown

Barley was also unfortunate in its seeding time.—What little I have seen promises an ordinary yield.

Oats.—It used to be an old proverb, sow flax in the fire and oats in the mire. If therefore the proverb is good for any thing, we ought to have good oats as the ground was moist enough surely. It is generally supposed that seasons like the present are not good for oats, yet the crop is with us more than ordinarily we get. During the month of June, they looked as if going to head out before half grown. The straw is indeed short, but the heads are of good length and well filled. What is remarkable they all stood up well, there scarcely having been a severe rain storm since they were sown.

Corn.—On some accounts this has been a good season for corn, and some fields of early planted will come off very fine. In general the drought has injured the growth and will prevent its being well filled.—The prospect is that it will be early ripe. The stalks being now much shrivelled and dried up. The amount raised will I think be less than usual.

Grass.—This is our poorest crop. Less has been cut and less pasture for our stock than we have had for many years. The prospect is now that fall feeds will be scarce and we shall have to feed our cattle from our barns unless we have rains soon.

Potatoes and all root crops have suffered severely by the drought, and if we get any it will be from early planting. Rohans I think will lose in reputation, and if the order is not reversed, one peck from twenty bushels planting, instead of twenty and thirty bushels from a peck of seed, it will be because they are better than they look to be.

Buckwheat.—I have seen none growing.

Peas are generally said to be good, although I think they will not be found to yield well.

Wool.—The quantity of wool grown in town is constantly increasing, and is second to no crop except wheat. It has this year been ready sales at fair prices.

Fruits of all kinds are in more than usual abundance; and although we are short in a few important crops we have abundant reasons for gratitude for the prosperity which hath attended the toil of the husbandman. Yours, &c.

ADAMS.

E. Bloomfield, Ont. Co., Aug. 25, 1841.

Twelve Varieties of Wheat.

Gen. R. Harmon, Jr. of Wheatland, has for several years past cultivated many different varieties of wheat, with a view to test their relative value, or adaptedness to our soil and climate. At our request he has left at the Rochester Seed Store, samples, in straw and grain of twelve distinct kinds, raised by him the past season. The seed of several of these varieties was imported from England last year by Mr. Bateham; but the past winter and spring being unusually severe for wheat, several of these kinds were a good deal injured by frost. This, however, should not be considered decisive proof that they will not endure our ordinary winters; for many cases might be found where common varieties were almost entirely destroyed the past season The experiments of Gen. H. are valuable however, and he will please accept our thanks for the samples and the following paper which accompanied them.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

MR. M. B. BATEHAM—The following *is* a list of the names and a short description of the twelve varieties of wheat, samples of which I have left at the Seed Store:

No. 1, TUSCAN. This variety was introduced in this town four or five years ago, by Abram Hanford. The seed I believe was imported. It has large straw, chaff white, bald; grain large and white, ripens a little later than the common Flint. I have tried it on different soils, but it appears too liable to injure by frost for profitable cultivation in this climate: still it may possibly become acclimated so as to be a valuable variety.

No. 2, TUSCAN BEARDED. This variety was found mixed with No. 1, but is very different from it in appearance. The straw is very large, with long heads, chaff white, with a long stiff beard; grain large and handsome. It appears to be less hardy than the preceding; more than two-thirds of it being destroyed by frost with me the past two seasons.

No. 3, VIRGINIA WHITE MAY. This variety was introduced from Virginia, and is said to be the kind of which the Virginia flour is made, which stands so high in the markets. The straw resemble that of the White Flint, but is rather lighter. Chaff white, bald; grain very short and round, of a reddish cast, somewhat flinty. It weighed last season sixty six pounds to the bushel; ripens about a week earlier than the White Flint; endures the winters well, but has suffered more from the drouth this year than most other varieties.

No. 4, VIRGINIA BEARDED. This variety I obtained from No 3, by sowing it in the spring. Head large and heavy, chaff white, with very stiff beard which I consider an objection to it.

No. 5, WHEATLAND RED, obtained in the same manner as No. 4. Straw large, heads rather short but heavy; chaff red, bald; grain reddish; has the appearance of yielding well, and is very hardy.

No. 6, COMMON WHITE FLINT. This name was probably given from its white straw and white flinty grain. Heads short; chaff white, bald; grain very white and flinty with thin bran, and yields flour of superior quality. It is more generally cultivated than any other kind in this county, but the seed can seldom be obtained pure. It is a very hardy variety, being more seldom injured by frost than any other kind I am acquainted with.

No. 7, IMPROVED WHITE FLINT, Selected from among No. 6, and resembles that kind, but the heads are larger and the grain not as flinty; makes very superior, flour and a greater quantity per bushel than any other kind within my knowledge. (Gen. H. has left seed of this variety at the Seed Store for sale. —EDS.)

No. 8, WHITE PROVENCE. This was imported from France. I obtained it at the Rochester Seed Store, and have raised it two years. The Straw *is* smaller than any of the varieties I have cultivated, grows thick and is apt to lodge. Heads large; chaff brown, bald or with short beards near the upper end; grain white, very large and fine, and has the appearance of yielding flour well.

No. 9, PEGGLESHAM. This is an English variety imported last year for the Rochester Seed Store. Straw short and bright; heads very close set and heavy; chaff white, bald; grain white and fine. This variety is considerably injured by frost, and I doubt whether it will prove sufficiently hardy to be valuable here.

No. 10, ECLIPSE, From the same source as No. 9. In growth and appearance this variety resembles our Red Chaff Bald, but the grain is a darker red. It does not stand the winters as well as some other varieties.

No. 11, GOLDEN DROP. Imported the same as the last two. Resembles the White Flint in growth and appearance; head larger; grain reddish, large, with

a rather coarse appearance and thick bran. Did not resist the winter very well.

No. 12, Bellevue Tallavera. From the same source as the last three. Straw large and white, bald: grain large and fine. This is the most promising of the four English varieties. It stands the winter well and is as early as the Flint. I believe it will be found valuable.

You will perceive that the grain in most of the samples is a little shrunk, which is owing to the very dry and hot weather just before harvest. Several of the imported varieties were so much injured by the winter, that the straw was very thin, which made them several days later in ripening. I shall continue my experiments with them till better satisfied of their character. Yours, &c., R. HARMON, Jr.

Wheatland, August 26th, 1841.

Remarks.—Any thing which tends to increase or improve our wheat crop, is of the first importance to this country. And as there can be but little doubt that improvements can be made in the kinds of wheat, we hope some of our readers will unite with Gen. Harmon, to test the matter by experiments. The proprietors of the Seed Store have been at considerable expense this season to import some 15 or 20 of the finest varieties of wheat to be found in England; which will be sold at $1 per peck—this barely pays the cost and expenses. How many farmers will try them all?—Eds.

Cherries.

A Supplement to our Last Article on this Subject.

The Early Richmond ripens at the same time with the White Tartarian and the Black Corone; and may be used for culinary purposes a fortnight sooner than the Kentish, or common red cherry. We value it however, chiefly as a dessert fruit. When it becomes very ripe, it loses with its brightness most of its acidity; and in this state, it is chosen by many in preference to the sweet cherries. The delicacy of its juice far surpasses that of the common red cherry.

How long it would retain its excellence on the tree, has not been ascertained to our knowledge. We have kept it there more than six weeks after it was ripe. It is not inclined to rot; but its sweetness at length attracts many insects, including the yellow hornet. The humming bird also comes in for a share; and we have seen it insert its little bill both when it was on the wing, and when it was sitting on the branch.

The Early Richmond is but a shrub, and may be trained very low; and if its fruit was protected by straw, like the currant, it would probably keep as long. In our estimation it is far more desirable.

W. R. Prince says this variety was brought by his father from *Richmond* in Virginia. It is probably a native fruit.

The drought of the present season, has been very favorable to cherries that are liable to rot in wet weather; and it has given us an opportunity to observe that when the fruit dries up on the tree, it is generally in consequence of the punctures of insects. We remember to have seen many years ago near Philadelphia, one branch of a cherry tree well loaded, a month or two after the usual time of ripening, and when no fruit remained on any other part of the tree. Its appearance was very singular. On approaching it however, we found it was guarded by wasps and no living thing could go nigh them with impunity.

The Transparent Guigne is a heart cherry; and like those of its class, not generally liable to the charge of *sourness*, though the fruit had a sharpness this season we had not noticed before. Was it occasioned by excessive sunshine? We consider the Transparent Guigne as one of our most delicious cherries. †

LATEST NEWS.

From the Liverpool Times.

State and Prospects of Trade—the Harvest in England.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be very unfavorable, with the exception of those from the woollen districts of Yorkshire, in which there is some slight improvement. The state of trade in Lancashire is truly deplorable, confidence having been excessively shaken by the losses and embarassments of the last two years, and the demand for goods being at present miserably low. Nothing but a good harvest can restore the cotton manufactures to prosperity, by increasing the power of the middle and laboring classes, who are the great consumers to purchase clothing, and by restoring confidence generally. At present, unfortunately, the prospect of the country, so far as the harvest is concerned, is far from encouraging, for the weather continues very cold for the season of the year, and the great weight of rain which has fallen must have done some mischief. It is still possible that the harvest may be an average one, but there is no reason to hope that it will be more than that, and without a change of weather it will be much less. Should there be any great deficiency, the consequences will be very serious indeed, for the supply of bonded grain in the country at present does not amount to more than four hundred thousand quarters, and any further supply which may have to be got from the continent of Europe will have to be purchased at very high rates, as the crops are by no means promising abroad, and the foreign granaries are unusually bare. For the last three weeks the prices both of free and bonded grain have been rising in all the principal markets, and wheat has already reached a price much too high for the comfort of the people or the prosperity of trade. Unless there should be a decided improvement in the weather, a still further and much greater rise will take place, and one which will doom the merchants and manufacturers to another year of gloom and embarrassment, and the poorer classes (those whose wages, as we are told by Lord Sandon and other great political economists, rise with the price of bread) to short work and still shorter commons for twelve months longer. However willing party politicians may be to deceive themselves and others as to the working of the corn laws, another deficient harvest, if, unfortunately it should take place, will open the eyes even of the most obstinate. There has been very little change in money matters during the last week. Money continues to be abundant, but there is a great want of confidence in investing it. We are glad to see that the bullion of the Bank of England is still increasing, though slowly. It now amounts to £5,170,000, which is an increase of £72,000 on the quarter. The weather of the next three weeks will decide whether it shall continue to increase steadily, or again decline much more rapidly than it has advanced. Both the Bank of England and the joint stock banks have increased their issues during the last quarter, though they are still low in comparison with what they usually are. The rise in the price of grain has already begun to affect the averages, and it is believed that some decrease of the duty will take place either this week or next. The average prices of wheat have advanced as follows during the last six weeks:—The week ending the 18th of June, the average was 62s. 5d.; on the 25th June 63s. 5d.; the 2d July, 63s. 11d.; the 9th, 64s. 3d.; the 16th, 64s. 11d.; the 23d, 64s. 11d. These returns do not include the sales of last week, which were at considerably higher rates. The duty at present is 23s. 8d. and the average price of the six weeks, 63s. 6d. An increase of a shilling per quarter in price diminishes the duty one shilling per quarter, until the price reaches sixty-seven shillings, when the duty declines two shillings for every shilling in the increase of price. At the same point the duty on Canadian wheat falls from 5s. to 6d. per quarter, and the duty on the barrel of flour to 3½d. As the arrivals of Canadian wheat and flour are becoming very great, an unusually large quantity would be let into the market if the average of 67s. should be reached.

From the Mark-Lane Express of Aug. 2.

"In the early part of the week we had two or three days of fine weather, and hopes were beginning to be entertained that the rain had at length left us; on Thursday, however, it again became overcast, and since then heavy showers have fallen in various parts of the country. The temperature has, throughout the week, been exceedingly low for the time of year, and the absence of hot sunshine is greatly retarding the maturing of the crops, so that it has now become certain that the harvest must inevitably be late, and consequently more than usually precarious. With regard to the probable yield of Wheat, the reports are increasingly unfavorable; and unless a decided and total change of weather takes place, it is much to be feared that that the produce will prove materially deficient both in quantity and quality, and even under the most auspicious circumstances we much doubt whether an average can be secured.

"The high value which Wheat has now attained has induced the Farmers to thrash out rather freely, and the deliveries have been somewhat more liberal at a few of the leading markets in the agricultural districts; and the very high prices asked by sellers having tended to check the demand, there has, on the whole been rather less life in the trade, notwithstanding which prices have continued to creep up.

"Our Scotch letters inform us, that though the weather had rather improved in that country it still continued cold and gloomy, and the want of that genial heat so much required at this season to ripen the crops, had caused all species of grain to remain in an unhappy state; of positive damage, however, we are happy to say there are fewer complaints than might have been expected.

"From Ireland we learn that a good deal of uneasiness was felt there respecting the effect of the recent heavy rains on the outstanding crops. Holders of grain had taken the alarm, and enhanced rates were asked for both wheat and oats at most of the leading markets.

"The last London average is 2s. 3d. per qr. higher than for the week previous, being 3,350 qrs. at 72s. 3d. per qr. This is of course not included in Thursday's general weekly return; and as a considerable advance has, since that was made up, taken place at many of the leading provincial towns, the next average for the Kingdom will probably be about 2s. per qr. higher than the last, and the duty will shortly recede materially."

A Letter of Inquiry on Female Self Education.

Mr. Editor—The kind regard which you have manifested for the interests of the female readers of your paper, induces me to hope that you will pardon the liberty I take in asking for the use of a small space in its columns. Conscious of my youth and ignorance, I do not seek to give, but to obtain instruction: and if some one who possesses the information I desire, will give it through the medium of the Farmer, I think it may prove of great benefit to others besides myself. My father is a farmer in moderate circumstances, and like many others in our land is unable to afford his children any better means of education than can be found at a common district school. That I have attended as long as appears beneficial, and now, wishing to make higher attainments, I am determined to commence a course of private study or self instruction. I do not in this way expect to obtain a perfect, much less a *fashionable* education; but I hope to become familiar with the most important and useful branches of knowledge, so as to be able to instruct the younger members of the family, and render my life a greater blessing to myself and to those around me. My situation at present allows me from four to five hours leisure each day, and I have the means of obtaining a limited supply of books; but I find myself at a loss to decide how to proceed. I write therefore to entreat some person who is qualified for the task, to advise me on this subject. I wish particularly to be informed as to the relative value or importance of the different branches of study; the best order to observe in relation to the time of commencing, and the manner of prosecuting them; the most suitable books, &c., &c.: reference being had to my situation and circumstances.

A full and explicit answer to this, will very much oblige

Your sincere friend, HELEN.

Our Valley, July 1841.

Remarks—It gives us sincere pleasure to publish the foregoing letter of our fair friend; and we hope some lady of experience and educaton will assist her in her praiseworthy efforts. We see no reason why farmers' daughters, even in moderate circumstances, may not elevate themselves to an intellectual standard far above many of those who boast superior advantages. We trust Helen will pardon us for making some alterations in her communication.—Eds.

Inquiries about Ashes.

Messrs. Editors—I wish to ask the following questions respecting the use of wood ashes as manure:

1st. What quantity of ashes is it proper to apply to an acre of grass land?

2d. What kind of soil is ashes of the most benefit upon?

3d What time in the year is the best time to apply ashes.

4th. Will ashes be as bedeficial upon land that has been plastered, as otherwise? AGRICOLA.

Rhyme and Reason--Political Economy set to Music.

However dry some may consider Political Economy, a rhymster eastward shows that rhyme may be readily manufactured from some branches of that useful science. Only think of the *statistics of cotton!* interwoven with the flowers of rhyme! If people will not study Political Economy more thoroughly in its simple form, some rhymster might render himself a public benefactor by rendering the great truths of that science familiar to our ears through the aid of rhyme.

From the Northern Light.

COTTON STATISTICS.

BY HENRY WHITING.

Egyptian, Greek, nor Roman ever knew
That such a plant as *cotton* grew;
Or, if 'twere known,
'Twas only as a common, useless weed,
Which idly sprung up, flourish'd, went to seed,
By no one sown.

The eastern Indies grew it, spun, and wove;
But, wanting "gins," and steam their looms to move,
The trade was small,
Their bales, torn up as rags among mankind,
Would scarcely serve its bleeding wounds to bind,
Muslins and all.

A century since 'twas thus. The distaff, and
The shuttle, nimbly thrown from hand to hand,
Exhausted art.
Spindle and power-loom their race began
When England brought to light those "*Wright's* of man,"
Her *Ark.* and *Cart.**

What now? Why take the thread by England spun
In one short year, and to and from the sun,
In course sublime,
Trail it through spheres of planet bright and star,
'Twould stretch, still stretch through all those journies far
The *fiftieth* time.†

Or, take the web her looms, of giant strength,
In the same time send out—what is its length?
As girdle bound,
'Twould span the earth's enormous waist,
Where longitude its longest line has trac'd,
Ten times! around.

And are these webs, which thus could swathe the globe,
Sum out that man alone may be inrob'd?
'Tis even so.
It is the age of cotton. Fold on fold
Of its smooth texture clothes the young and old,
The high and low.

And whence the *raw material* which supplies
These countless spindles? Which forever plies,
Those giant looms?
From the warm South. 'Tis there the genial earth
With cotton teems—'tis there it springs to birth—
'Tis there it blooms.

But 'tis not England only that uplifts
The age with steam. That power with Empire shifts.
New-England long
Has felt the mighty impulse. Soon will she
Weave for the world—old England's rival be,
As rich, as strong.

Then let the North and South in union live,
Nature and art to this their sanction give,
Join'd hand in hand,
Producers and consumers, mingled, claim
A common parentage, a common fame,
A common land.

Pilatka, East Florida, July, 1841.

* Sir Richard Arkwright invented the *spindle;* the Rev. Edmund Cartwright invented the *power-loom*

† These are not poetical fictions, but mathematical calculations; a part of statistical records, which have been published

Agriculture and Education.

These things should go hand in hand everywhere. The Farmer who neglects to improve the *minds* of his children, gives melancholy proof that he himself is unfitted to realize the blessings which Heaven has liberally showered upon the land. See to the schools in your neighborhood—visit them frequently—encourage the teachers and the scholars with your presence, even for a few minutes in a week—and the results will soon be manifested by signs that will cheer you onward to greater exertions in the cause of Education. You owe at least this much to your own children—and in discharging the duty to them, you will have the consciousness of incidentally benefitting your whole neighborhood.

☞ Wives, mothers, sisters! Your influence may be made all-powerful in promoting the welfare of society in this way. How can you allow your children or other young relatives to pass through the schools, uncheered by the encouraging visits and influence which you might reasonably be expected to bestow on the schools that exert such powerful influence "for weal or for wo" over the immortal minds of the rising generation.

Let any one person, lady or gentleman, try the experiment—visit the school or schools in the neighborhood—manifest becoming interest in the progress of education—and their exertions, like heaven-born Charity, will be "twice-blest"—blest to the recipient as well as the benefactor—repaying all toil with hundred-fold gratification to those who benevolently engage in the blessed work.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Scraps.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having been a reader of the old and New Genesee Farmer, I have taken note of a number of facts that have fallen under my observation as a practical farmer, and am willing to contribute my mite in compliance with your oft repeated request.

SALIVA IN THE HORSE—Can be cured by mixing a table spoonful of flour sulphur in the salt that is given them.

MILK SPREADING—May be remedied by pressing the teat full of milk against a stone and rubbing it smartly.

GRAFTING—Can be done by any person by cutting the shoots before warm weather, and keeping them in an ice house till the flowers fall, or in other words till the bark peels; then cut off the limb, take a twig three or four inches long and sharpen it by cutting entirely on one side, from one to two inches in length, according to the size of the twig, raise the bark on the stock with your knife and insert the graft—the bark side next the bark. Apply salve enough to exclude the air, and the process is completed.

Setting grafts on this plan supersedes the necessity of splinting the stock, they are much surer to grow, and the labor is much less than the old way. The end of the stock should be painted with common paint; it is better than wax.

YELLOW WATER.—The yellow water can be cured by the following process:—First bleed the horse; secondly, give him one teaspoonful saltpetre by dissolving it in a pail of water; the horse must be considerably dry before he will drink it; thirdly, give him one table spoonful of rosin pounded fine and mixed with bran or meal; let one day intervene between each. A second portion of rosin can be given if necessary.

DISORDER IN HOGS.—The writer has had a number of hogs that have become lame generally in the hot months of July or August. They were attacked in the hind legs and became lamer and lamer, till it was with much difficulty they could move at all—lose flesh rapidly, and if they get better in the fall, fat but poorly; the cause and cure is respectfully called for.

POLITICS.—S. W. is treating political economy after the manner of a master. But is it not dangerous ground for you to tread upon? I doubt your getting a great ways without treading on some one's toes.

CANADA THISTLES.—This scourge of all scourges is making rapid progress in our country. Twenty years ago it scarcely ever seeded, but it appears to have become acclimated and now seeds very heavily. They can be killed by turning the land to pasture, and pulling them as often as they make their appearance.

DRAGLOG.—This instrument can be made the easiest by splitting a log eight feet long and eighteen or twenty inches through, and cutting again across the middle of one half, say four inches wide and three deep; in this pin the but end of a pole. It may be made lighter by hollowing out the ends. It is very useful in smoothing newly ploughed sward.

West Niles, April, 1841. W. R.

Life in the Country Contrasted with City Life.

The discontented farmer, who sighs for city life, may be edified by the picture of crowded towns presented in the annexed sketch, from the pen of JOHN A. DIX, late Secretary of the State of New York. The fidelity of the picture is wofully realized by those of us who are surfeited and smothered by the heat and dust and other accompaniments of city life under a roasting temperature of ninety-six to a hundred. There is "more truth than poetry" in the sketch, as the doubting farmer may discover to his cost, if he forsakes the free air of the farm for the glitter of even the best regulated city. The "Northern Light," the valuable paper now edited by General Dix, has never been embellished with a more vivid picture than this from the pen of its gifted editor.

Town and Country.

BY JOHN A. DIX.

At the very moment when cities put on their worst aspect, and the country its fairest and most attractive, it may not seem altogether consistent with impartial justice to set up a comparison between them. And yet it will not be difficult, we apprehend, to hold the balance even. That cities possess some superiorities over the country, particularly at less genial seasons of the year, will not be disputed. When our friends in the interior are blocked up by mountains of snow, and the intercommunications of pleasure and business among them are difficult, if not impracticable, each man among us shovels off his twenty-five feet front of sidewalk, under an enlivening sense of the fine for neglect thereof, and we pass from one extremity of the city to the other, with as little obstruction as in the heat of summer. But cities have some superiorities over the country at all seasons. They contain, in a more concentrated shape, the means of intellectual improvement. Extensive libraries, reading-rooms and bookstores are there to be found, furnishing information on almost all subjects, and in almost all languages. The perpetual contact and collision into which mind is brought with mind, quickens the intellect and keeps it in constant preparation for conflict. Men are, as it were, always within pistol-shot of each other, walking the streets and lying down at night with their intellectual weapons sharpened and their harness buckled to their backs. Yet we must concede that the country has some advantage over us in certain departments of mental labor. Its shades, its tranquility, and its repose are peculiarly adapted to meditation. He, who would penetrate the depths of a subject, will more readily attain his object in its cool and quiet retreats, than in the heart of a city, with all its bustle and its tumult to distract his thoughts and disturb his processes of investigation.

But assuming for the city some superiority in the particulars adverted to, how do we sink in the comparison when we turn to the other views of the subject! Let us look about us, and see what is our condition now. It is midsummer: we are in the very middle of the sign Leo; and the "dog-star rages." Let us look at the thermometer——92 degrees in the shade! What a suffocating heat, and no escape from it! The rich man did not long for a drop of water from the finger of Lazarus more eagerly than we for a mouthful of fresh air from the towering Catskill or the martial Helderbergh, which we see in the distance. We close our windows and blinds and shut out the light of day, under the suggestion of a philosophical friend that light and heat are in some degree inseparable, and if we exclude the one we get rid of a portion of the other. We sit down in this artificial twilight of our dwellings, and find life insupportable. But business calls us out. We must be at our counting-rooms, our offices, and our workshops: we have

a cause to try at the Circuit; some good friend in the interior has sent us money to pay taxes, or a power of attorney to procure a pension for one of the gallant spirits who shed his blood in asserting our independence, and we must see the Controller or the Pension Agent: we have promised to meet our friend Jenkins at his rooms, and assist him in that ugly business with which he is entangled. We are in the street. There is not a cloud in the sky, and the sun shines out with equatorial splendor. He has just reached a point in the heavens, from which he looks straight down the street we are to walk through, leaving not a foot of shade on either side for shelter. There is no choice but to face him in all his fierceness. The pavement and side-walks are heated to the temperature of a furnace. Our soles are none of the lightest; but our feet burn as we tread these pavements of brick, which seem fresh from the baking. We pass along the street. The sun has been shining for hours on the fronts of these houses, which are exhaling, for our discomfort, the heat they have absorbed. Here comes a cart heavily laden, dragged painfully over the pavement. The horse is struggling with his load, panting at least thrice for every step he takes; and the carman is looking for a dry spot in his red bandanna handkerchief, to wipe off the streams that are pouring down his mottled visage. An unhappy cur, with his nose muzzled under the dog-law, has just passed along. Are our Common Council ignorant of the natural history of the animal, or did they invent this torment for the express purpose of making him mad by shutting up his tongue in his mouth, and thus closing the principal outlet for his surplus heat? A half a dozen laborers have gathered under this awning, for want of a better shade. They have just finished their half day's labor, and are breathing a moment before they encounter the fiery ordeal, through which they are to pass to their dinner. What would they not give, of the little they have to give, it they could exchange places with one of the thousand groups of their fellow-laborers in the fields, who, at this very moment, are finishing their lunch under a tree of impenetrable shade, and are preparing to lie down for an hour upon the bosom of their mother earth, with the purest air all around, and the grass and ground and wild flowers beneath them sending up freshness and fragrance? What a contrast to all this do we present! We have covered up the fair face of our mother with bricks and paving-stones: a few trees scattered along the streets tantalize us with conceptions of shade, which we are not to *realize*; narrow patches of grass of a few feet in length, in front or rear of our dwellings, parched brown, meet the eye here and there—solemn monuments, as they are, of the broader surfaces, which we have overspread and buried alive under our contrivance to hide the face of nature.

But, the heat of the day is past, and the night is falling alike over the face of the country and the town. We begin at length to think we breathe more freely. The streets are no longer blazing with the rays of the sun; but alas! they have been gathering heat all the day long, and they are now giving it out, as we pass through them, in streams as sensible as the breath of a volcano. Those, who keep or can afford to hire vehicles, have driven out of town, and are breathing the free air, or snatching hasty glimpses of the fields and trees before they are lost in the darkness. These are the favored few. The lot of most of us is to pass the evening and the night where we have passed the day—in the heart of the city. And, spite of its heated atmosphere, there is something animating in its aspect at the early hours of night—in its long lines of flickering lamps, in the numberless lights that stream from the windows of its dwellings, and in the hundreds and thousands that are seen in the streets, sitting at their porches or making the flinty pavements vocal with their tread.

But the hour of rest has come, bringing new discomforts with it. As the air begins to grow cool and fit for the renovation of our drooping bodies and spirits, we must shut it out. This is the overruling necessity of every night. The city burgess of the middle ages was not more vigilant to close up the inlets to his fortified dwelling than we to shut up our less martial tenement—he against the feudal enemy, and we against the housebreaker and the thief. But there are great occasions which call for fresh precautions. The evening papers tell us that a gang of desperate villains are abroad, and that our property and lives are in danger. What a peering into the condition of locks and fastenings do these warnings produce! We examine every window, we lock and bar and double-bolt the street door, and shut up every opening through which the breath of night can gain admittance. The dog has his proper station assigned him. We bring forth our pocket pistols, see that they are loaded, put fresh caps on them, and place them within reach of our bed. Thus prepared for the most desperate extremities, we commit ourselves to the care of a superintending Providence, brooding over apprehended invasions of our domestic altars by our fellow-man, and with a host of bloody resolutions at our hearts.

These, however, are erns in our lives. We are not always thus belligerent. But in our best estate there is no lack of discomfort. We must lie down at night in steaming bed-chambers until the summer heats are over, and rise in the morning, unrefreshed, for the repetition of the same scenes, through which we passed yesterday. Nor are we comforted by the frequent suggestions, which spring up within us, as to the condition of him, who, in the calm and quiet retreats of the country, lays his head upon his pillow, with the cool breath of Heaven pouring in at every door and every window, thrown wide open to receive it, and sinks to rest with the assurance that, amid such evidences of the power and benificence of the Almighty as those which surround him, no impious hand will be raised to take from him his property or shed his blood.

Agriculture in Missouri.

We have often remarked that western agriculture must be peculiar in some of its essential features, and are more and more impressed with the importance of discussing such peculiarities in a manner that will awaken attention and embody profitable information. We may say with much propriety that the agricultural science, regarded in its proper construction, as applicable to the west, has yet to be learned.

We cannot find a portion of land in the whole earth like ours; and while we admit that there are certain principles ascertained to be proper in the management of all soils, still there are others only suitable to such as in their nature require their adoption. We require a somewhat peculiar mode of ploughing, a peculiar character of grains and seeds, and peculiar treatment. This must be admitted, for look at distant removes in any part of the world, and you find local principles and local treatment in tilling soils that are only proper for their own locality. The vast quantities of land amongst us to be had at a small valuation, and their exceeding richness, renders it necessary that our agricultural operations and policy should be peculiar.

With what an ill grace do recommendations reach us through the medium of foreign agricultural works, such as the benefit of a nice system of drill husbandry—a system that would require as many hands to an acre as we appropriate to a dozen, the one acre yielding, perhaps, double one of ours, which is its only argument. Drill husbandry is necessary where practiced, because land is scarce and high, making it important that every inch should be made available in the highest degree. When we take into account the value of labor, the largeness of our plantations, and the productiveness of our soil, such nice measures must be discarded as impolitic.

Then for us to adopt as a general principle, the lavish application of manure, is a doubtful means, and unless an intelligent discrimination is practiced, attended with danger. We do not say that we look upon the attempt to increase the richness of our soil as useless, or that it ought to be regarded with indifference, but would recommend, at present, other means than the application of manure.

Such of our soils as are inferior in production may be vastly benefitted by deep ploughing, a mode that is easy in its practice, and making little additional draft upon our time or force. This, together with a thorough pulverization of sward, will be found sufficient for our lands for many years—at least it will be found better to depend upon this, until other equally vital considerations are acted upon which now plead more strongly for immediate attention. We will not speak negatively longer in reference to our local needs, but say a few words conveying our opinion of what we seem to require in order to advance rapidly our interests by a suitable development and application of our resources.

To this end we are first to learn the nature and extent of these resources. No individual or community can employ means with a good prospect of continued success unless a knowledge is first attained of the character of means in possession; when this is decided, it is easy properly to apply. Are the resources of a State or larger community geographically confined to particular policy, diversified in their nature, then will it be more difficult to fix upon a uniform use of means but situated as we are in this respect, the policy best to be adopted is apparently obvious, for we are, in an unrestricted sense, an agricultural community. In keeping our eye upon development and application, we would say that although we might arrive as a community to considerable eminence as a grain raising portion of our country, yet our markets are, and in all probability will be such as to make it suicidal to our interest to make this product a staple.

We say, that having properly ascertained all our relations as an agricultural community, we must, if we would thrive, make our staple productions—*Stock, Tobacco* and *Hemp*. These must be made the articles of export. Upon these we must depend for our circulating medium. All of these articles are steadily rising in value and the demand for them growing greater. There is no danger of overstocking the country, for we are importing and shall be for many years, two of them, viz: Stock and Hemp, and there is a substantial market of Tobacco in Europe, and this is growing better.—*Mo. Farmer.*

Subsoil Cultivation.

SIR—I am an old man, and an old farmer; but my eyes are not so dim, but I can see that there is much to learn in the way of a profession that has hitherto been considered either too high or too low—*which*, I cannot say—to admit of much advantage from observation or reflection; indeed it is plain that we shall be distanced in the race of improvements that is taking place around us, in farming, as well as in every other science. But the subject that has awakened me to new life and fresh vigor, even in my old age, is, the cultivation of the subsoil, by means of moving it by such an instrument as that, of which you have given us a drawing in your last, the Deanston Plough; and for the first time in my life, I regret that I was born so soon, by 20 years. Why, Mr. Editor, I can see with half an eye that the thing will work, and can fully understand how that the operation must be as beneficial for a sandy, as for a clay soil, much of the former, as well as of the latter, having a retentive subsoil, which operates in a two-fold way to the injury of the crop; first, in wet weather, as preventing a glut of water from passing away, until it has become putrid and poisonous to vegetation, and next, in a time of drought, preventing the descent of the roots of the plants in search of moisture, which is ever present, even in the driest seasons, within a given distance of the surface of the earth, and where, as you say, they go for water, which by their tap roots is *pumped up* to the lateral roots, while busily engaged in search of food in the surface soil—a pretty idea that, and worth many times the subscription money of the Cabinet.

To a want of deep ploughing might be attributed, I have no doubt, the weakness of our wheat crops, which are so liable to be prostrated by any little gust of wind, after it has shot into the ear, and often, *in*deed, before that period. With a strength, equal in appearance to any vicissitude of climate, we find our crops ready to fall by their own weight, and wonder that with straw oftentimes like reed, they have the substance only of the common grasses. This is the cause, depend upon it, and it is but natural that it should be so, for I have long considered the tap-root of a plant—and which even wheat is furnished with—to act the part of an anchor, and the lower and deeper this is cast, the greater will be the power of resistance; while the secondary purpose which it serves, that of "pumping from below the moiture that is to serve as drink to the food which is collected by the lateral roots in the surface soil," is new to me, and finishes the picture admirably. I consider therefore the operation of subsoil-ploughing the "ne plus ultra," as the old blacking makers say—of successful agriculture, and have great hope that by its adoption, one-half, at least, of the the evils attending the cultivation of the wheat-crop will be obviated, possibly the blight and rust, and even the Hessian fly, and especially *the lifting of the crop by frost.—Farmers' Cabinet.*

Improved Husbandry.

The vast improvements in Agricultural Products—in roots, grain, fruit, and live stock—show what may be done by judicious cultivation. It should be the aim of every farmer to secure the best that can be raised. The comfort of his family, and his pecuniary profits would thus be alike promoted. "A little farm well cultivated," is more pleasant and profitable than great deserts of land overgrown with mullens and thistles. Thousands of farmers who now can scarce "make both ends meet" on a hundred-acre farm, might realize double the income and tenfold comfort from fifty well-cultivated acres.

SUMMER ALL THE YEAR.

THE subscriber having obtained the sole privilege of manufacturing the

MACEDON HOT AIR FURNACE,

Is now prepared to execute all orders for warming dwelling houses, academies, churches and other public buildings.

The entire plan has undergone a thorough revision; and no expense has been spared, to render the whole as perfect as possible!

The testimonials annexed from gentlemen of the highest respectability, leave no room for doubt, that.

Health, Comfort, and Economy,

will be greatly promoted by the adoption of the method proposed.

The subscriber is pledged to furnish the castings, put up in the best style, at a fixed and moderate rate: having full confidence that he will be sustained by the merits of the invention, and the discernment of the community.

Communications (post paid) requesting information, or enclosing orders, promptly attended to, if addressed to Wm. R. Smith, Macedon, Wayne County, or to

DAVID ANTHONY.

Union Springs, Cayuga County.

Testimonials.

Soon after the present year commenced, I had a hot-air furnace erected, with drums of Wm. R. Smith's invention. The mildness and purity of the air that flowed into the rooms, was all that could be wished: and on my health the effect was eminently beneficial. I had been subject to colds (catarrhs) *every winter for a long series of years*; but from the time of kindling the fire in the furnace until it was discontinued late in the spring, I was entirely free from every symptom of the kind.

Three rooms were warmed by this furnace. From either of them when not occupied, the hot-air was turned into the others; and on the reverse, if it was suddenly wanted, by opening its ventilator and closing the other for a few minutes, the apartment was made comfortable before a common fire could be well kindled

In regard to the saving of fuel, I am not prepared to state any thing definitely; but I have seen nothing to induce me to question the very favorable statements of others. The exemption from the dirt and noise of carrying in wood, and the exclusion of wood-boxes, are items of some account; but the saving of labor in preparing the wood, is one of great value which in many cases doubles or trebles its original cost.

In using this furnace, we were also free from the constant care of attending fires in cold weather, because it admits large wood in such quantities at a time as to serve for several hours, if the dampers are well regulated. In this way, the house may be kept comfortable through most of the night without any attention whatever, and perfectly safe from fire. DAVID THOMAS.

Greatfield, Cayuga County, S mo., 23, 1841

We have used a hot-air furnace the past winter, and find it more than answer our expectations. Since the 1st of December last we have used only eight cords of three feet wood, which has warmed four, and part of the time five rooms, night and day. The cast iron drums, as invented by Wm. R. Smith, Macedon, are, I think a great improvement in saving the heat free from smoke, and allowing it to pass into the rooms above.

I think the rooms that we have warmed the last winter would have required in the ordinary way at least fifty cords of wood: besides a great deal of labor in cutting and splitting is saved by this mode of warming a house. Having weak lungs I am sensible there is great benefit to be derived from it, as I never passed a winter so comfortably before and I think a person much less liable to take cold on going out, notwithstanding the fears of some to the contrary—Money would not tempt us to have it taken out of our house and be deprived of the benefits to be derived from it. I consider it a great luxury to sleep in a room of even temperature, and as there is a strong column of cold air constantly pressing into the air chamber, the warm air is consequently perfectly healthy and agreeable. A. HOWLAND.

Ledyard Cayuga County, Aug. 1841.

I have used the Macedon Hot-Air Furnace during the past year and take pleasure in saying, that I consider it indispensible to our comfort, as it tends greatly to promote an equal temperature during the day and night. The purity and freshness of the air, with the total absence of those currents from without, which are the fruitful cause of colds and rheumatism, can be valued only by those who have adopted this plan.

The absence of all danger from fire, and freedom from the dust and labor attendant upon the care of the fire-place, are items of no small account.

In the past prolonged cold season, we used twelve cords and three quarters of wood. V. YEOMANS.

Walworth, August 25th, 1841.

MONROE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

GREECE, (NEAR ROCHESTER,) MONROE CO. N. Y

A GREATLY increased Stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and a large assortment of rare Green House Plants and Bulbous roots constantly for sale.

The stock of Peach and Cherry Trees on hand at the present time is large, of young and thrifty growth, and were mostly cultivated from bearing trees in the nursery or vicinity. They will be guarantied to be true to the kind represented.

Ornamental trees and shrubs, of many kinds, of large size, can be supplied.

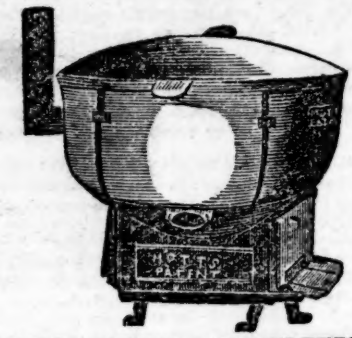
Orders with due references, or money enclosed, will be carefully executed, and trees and plants packed in a secure manner, so that they may be carried to any part of the country with safety.

Trees and plants will be delivered on the Erie Canal, one mile from the nursery, or at Rochester, or the steamboat Landing, if desired.

Catalogues can be had at the Rochester Seed Store or can be sent to applicants per mail if requested.

Address, ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe Co, N. Y., August, 1841.



MOTT'S PATENT AGRICULTURISTS FURNACE.

—Manufactured by M. C. Wedd, No. 53 main-st., Rochester, N. Y.—This article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute—that a simple, portable, and lowpriced Furnace was much wanted by farmers, for boiling or steaming food, preparing maple or beet-root sugar, and for many mechanical purposes.

It is so formed that a space from one to two inches is left between the boiler and the casing that surrounds it, causing the heat in its passage to the pipe, to encircle all parts of the boiler even to its upper edge.

The American Institute awarded a silver medal at their late fair.

The following is an extract from the Cultivator extra for December:—"AGRICULTURIST'S FURNACE," [Fig. 96.]—"A good, cheap, and durable boiler has long been sought for by the farmer. Potash kettles, cauldrons and boxes, with sheet-iron bottoms set in brick, have been used, as well as steam-boilers, of various descriptions; but they all take up considerable room, are clumsy and burdensome. For the last seven years, I have tried all the above-named articles, and have laid them by, and substituted one of "Mott's patent Agriculturist's Furnace and Cauldron."

"It will be readily perceived that it has many advantages over those set in brick. It takes up but little room, is light, and may be placed on the floor, and requires no foundation to support it. Besides being portable, it may be removed from place to place, as occasion or convenience require; two men are sufficient to remove it. It can be made to boil full of vegetables in 30 minutes, and the second filling in 20 minutes. In this I was happily disappointed, for I had always supposed that brick retained the heat better than iron, and after being once heated, would require less fuel to keep it boiling. Another very important consideration, and will go far to recommend it, is, that it requires much less wood than one of the same size and form set in brick, or even the box, with a sheet iron bottom, so highly recommended in some of the former volumes of the Cultivator. Although wood may be plenty, it takes time and labor to procure it.

"Steam boilers may answer in very large establishments, but I have found them very inconvenient, as every farmer is not engineer enough to manage it, and the consequence was an occasional explosion or collapse, and in either case an expense and considerable trouble was incurred.

"Some five or six years ago, I tried a copper boiler—a cylinder within a cylinder, the furnace in the centre, surrounded by water, very similar and on the same principle as the one figured in the 13th number of the current volume of the New England Farmer, as Doctor Warren's Patent Cylinder Vegetable Steamer,' but I found it very expensive to keep it in order, and abandoned it.

(Signed)

Three-Hills Farms. C. N. BEMENT."

Also, for sale at the same place Wedd's celebrated Hot Air Cooking stove, for which was awarded a silver medal for the best cooking stove, at the last fair in this city. The public are invited to call and see it.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

COL. AMOS SAWYER, of this city, has a few very fine young Berkshire Pigs which he desires to dispose of to the farmers in this vicinity. Call and see them. Sept 1.

MILLET SEED, wanted at the Rochester Seed Store.

No ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this paper except such as relate to Agriculture, Horticulture or rural affairs; and none will be inserted more than three times in succession. *Terms of Advertising.*—For 12 lines, or less, $1, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Mechanics Fair at Rochester.

The third annual Fair of the Mechanics and Artizans of Western New York will be held at Rochester commencing on the 12th day of October. We have not room to insert the Circular this month, and we believe no arguments are necessary to induce the thousands to attend who witnessed the previous exhibitions.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment offer for sale a general assortment of Nursery articles, comprising Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

They have also on hand a large and fine collection of Green and Hot House plants, including Geraniums, Chinese Monthly Roses, Camellia Japonica, Chinese Azaleas, Cape Jasmines, Cactuses, &c. &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, whether large or small, will be promptly and faithfully executed and charges in all cases will be very moderate. Persons ordering from a distance may rely on having their articles securely packed and marked and shipped as their orders may designate.

To such persons as are about forming new establishments or who may wish to dispose of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. in their neighborhood, our terms will be very liberal

Gardens and Pleasure grounds will be laid out in any part of the country and skilful gardeners furnished on reasonable notice, and information on any subject connected with the business will be cheerfully and promptly imparted.

It is expected that persons unacquainted with the proprietors will either accompany their orders with a remittance or name a guarantee in the city of Rochester or vicinity.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, Sept. 1, 1841.

N. B. Our Fruit Trees comprise the most desirable early and late varieties and the utmost care has been taken in propagating from such trees only as were in a bearing state and whose qualities have been sufficiently tested.

NEW YORK MARKET—August 28.

FLOUR.—We noticed an advance in Flour last week to $6,50, since then the news from Europe has carried it up to $6 75, and the market is very firm; and even at these prices purchases have been made for export. The market abroad will sustain present prices. Common brands Western firm at $6,75; Ohio, $6,50 a $6,75; Michigan, $6,50; Troy $6,75; no Howard-street here,—last sales $6,87. Rye Flour, $4.

GRAIN.—In the early part of the week the supplies of corn were large, and the demand from the East swept the market—about 50,000 bushels went out of the market East. Southern corn at 75 a 76 measure, and Northern and Jersey 78 a 80. The market is still very firm—of wheat but little has appeared at market—sales of about 3000 bushels superior Ohio and North Carolina at $1,35, which is a rise of 5 cts. since last week. Northern oats stand at 49 a 50 cts. Rye has been taken freely at 68 a 70 cts. which is the same as last week.

ASHES.—The market is perfectly uniform. Both sorts sell at $5,75. Pots are a little quicker than pearls.

RATES OF UNCURRENT MONEY.

Specie,	par.	N. England Bank Notes,	par.
Eastern Drafts, 1 pr ct prem		Indiana, 10 a	dis.
Pennsylvania, 6 a 10	dis.	Illinois, 15 a	do.
Ohio, 9 a 10	do.	Kentucky, 10 a	do.
Michigan,		United States, 20 a	do.
Maryland, 6 a 7	do.	New Jersey, 3 a 5	do.
Susp's'n Bridge 3 a 7	do.	Canada, 7 a	do.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, SEPTEMBER 1, 1841.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$ 1,25 a $	1,28
CORN,	"	56	
OATS,	"	28	31
BARLEY,	"	44	56
RYE,	"	62½	
BEANS, White,	"	62½	75
POTATOES,	"	44	88
APPLES, Desert,	"	25	50
FLOUR, Superfine,	per bbl	6,00	6,25
" Fine,	"	5,00	5.25
SALT,	"	1,38	1,50
PORK, Mess,	"	10,00	10,50
" Prime,	"	9,00	9,50
BEEF,	per 100 lbs	3,50	4,00
EGGS,	per dozen,	10	12½
BUTTER, Fresh	per pound	10	12½
" Firkin,	"	9	10
CHEESE,	"	6	7
LARD,	"	6	7
TALLOW, Clear,	"	8	9
HIDES, Green	"	5	
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs	5,00	
POT,	"	4,50	
WOOL,	pound,	30	40
HAY,	ton,	12,00	14,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,	1,00	1,50
FLAX,	"	87½	
PLASTER, (in bbls) per ton,		6,00	
" bulk (at Wheatland).		3,50	

REMARKS.—The wheat market has been quite active for some time past, and the price has materially advanced.—Last week it rose as high as $1,38 a $1,41 per bushel, but that was owing to a little temporary strife between the millers and forwarders, and it declined to $1,25 a $1,28, which is as high as the flour market will warrant, and as high as farmers can expect, unless arrivals from England should bring accounts of an unfavorable harvest in Europe. The Genesee River is so low that the Rochester Mills are grinding but little; and consequently not much wheat is now wanted for this market.